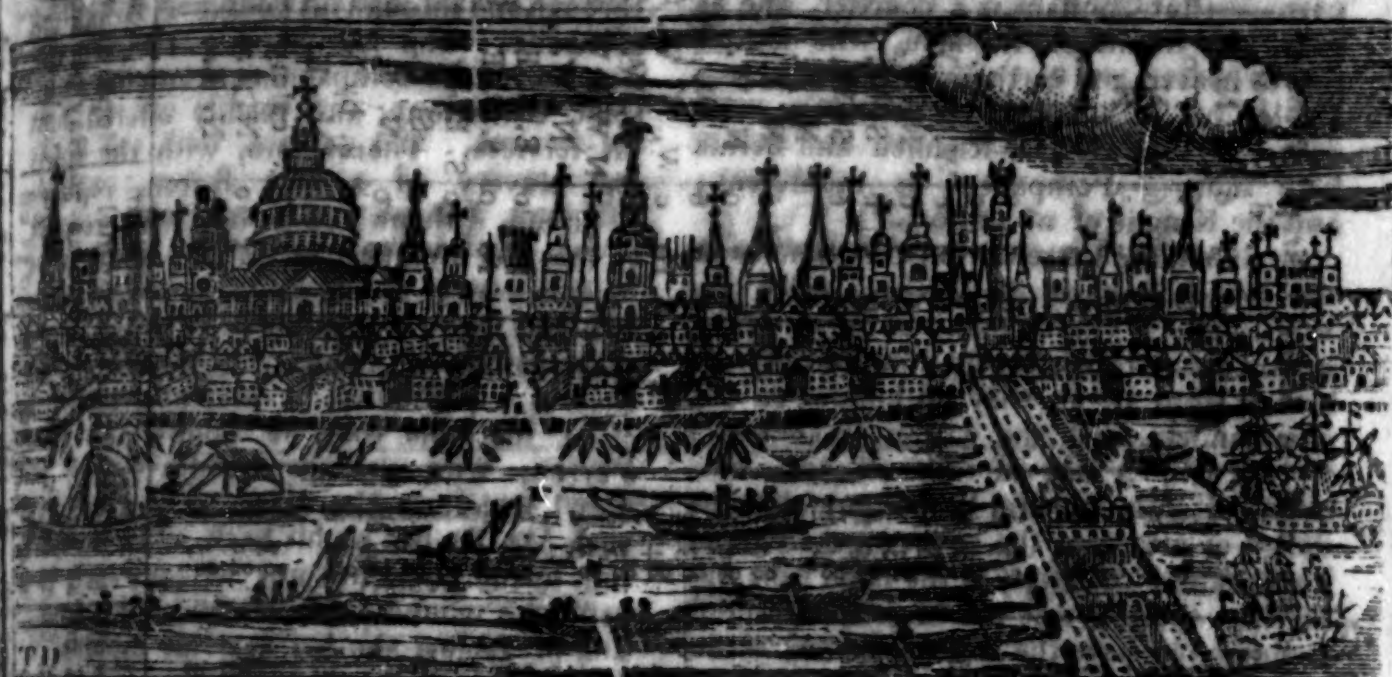


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 may be had, complete Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or  
 Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.









# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1759.

CHARACTER, with some Particulars, of the late Major-General JAMES WOLFE;  
with his Head curiously engraved.

**G**ENERAL Wolfe seemed by nature formed for military greatness; his Memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehension amazingly quick and clear: His

constitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he possessed that higher species of it, (if I may be allowed the expression) that strength, steadiness, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obstruct, nor dangers deter. With an unusual

firmness, almost to impetuosity of temper, he was not subject to passion: With the greatest independence of spirit, free from pride. Generous, almost to profusion: He contemned every little art for the acquisition of wealth, whilst he searched for objects for his charity and bene-

volence: The deserving soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy officer frequently tasted of his bounty. Constant and distinguishing in his attachments. Manly and unreserved, gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large share of

friendship, and almost the universal goodwill of mankind; and, to crown his generosity and candour, a true sense of honour, justice, and public liberty, and the inherent principles of his country, and the uniform rules of his duty.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and, with such industry, joined to the most unwearied assiduity, no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even at the battle of La-feldt, when

scarcely twenty years of age, he exerted himself so masterly a manner, at a very early age, that it drew the highest admiration from the great officer then at the head of our army.

1759.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the peace, whilst others lolled on pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that, as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost in the glory of that day.

Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great minister who roused the sleeping genius of his country called him forth into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he *would* have done there, and what he afterwards *did do* at Louisbourg, are fresh in every one's memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec. There his abilities shone out in their brightest lustre: In spite of many unforeseen difficulties, from the nature of the situation, from great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place itself, and his own bad state of health, he persevered, with unwearied diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his purpose:

At last, singly and alone in opinion, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him *The Conqueror of Canada*. But there—tears will flow—there, when within the grasp of victory, he first received a ball thro' his wrist, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: But, in a few minutes after, a

second



second ball, thro' his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where, roused from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of *They run*, he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God; I die contented;" and almost instantly expired.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, at seven o'clock in the morning, his majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two signal guns for the removal of his remains. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the 14 barges crews. Minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ship to its being landed at the point at Portsmouth, which was one hour. The regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in the garrison at Portsmouth, marched from the Parade there, to the bottom of the point, to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, (both sent from London,) and proceeded thro' the garrison. The colours on the sort were struck half flag staff; the bells were muffled and rung in solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed; and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed. They conducted the body to the Landport gates, where the train opened to the right and left, and the hearse proceeded thro' them on their way to London. Altho' there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion, not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken accents in praise of the dead hero.—On the 20th, at night, his body was deposited in the burying place belonging to his family, at Greenwich. (See pages 568, 569, 576.)

From the IDLER.

AS the English army was passing towards Quebec, along a soft savanna, between a mountain and a lake, one of

the petty chiefs of the inland regions stood upon a rock, surrounded by his clan, and from behind the shelter of the bushes contemplated the art and regularity of European war. It was Evening; the tents were pitched. He observed the security with which the troops rested in the night, and the order with which the march was renewed in the morning. He continued to pursue them with his eye till they could be seen no longer, and then stood for some time silent and pensive.

Then turning to his followers, "My Children, (said he) I have often heard that there was a time when our ancestors were absolute lords of the woods, the meadows, and the lakes, wherever the eye can reach or the foot can pass.

A new race of men entered our country from the great ocean: They inclosed themselves in habitations of stone, which our ancestors could neither enter by violence, nor destroy by fire: They issued from those fastnesses, sometimes covered like the armadillo with shells, from which the lance rebounded on the striker, and sometimes carried by mighty beasts, which had never been seen in our vales or forests, of such strength and swiftness that flight and opposition were vain alike. Those invaders ranged over the continent, slaughtering in their rage those that resisted, and those that submitted in their wrath. Of those that remained, some were buried in caverns, and condemned to dig metals for their masters; some were employed in tilling the ground, which foreign tyrants devour the produce, and when the sword and the mines have destroyed the natives, they supply their place by human beings of another colour brought from some distant country to perish here under toil and torture.

Some there are, who boast their humanity, that content themselves to seize on chafes and fisheries, who drive us from every tract of ground where fertility and pleasantness invite them to settle, and make no war upon us except when we intrude upon our own lands.

Others pretend to have purchased right of residence and tyranny; but the insolence of such bargains is more offensive than the avowed and open commission of force.

But the time perhaps is now approaching when the pride of usurpation shall be crushed, and the cruelties of invasion be revenged. The sons of rapacity have now drawn their swords upon each other, and referred their claims to the decision of war: Let us look unconcernedly on



the slaughter, and remember that the death of every European delivers the country from a tyrant and a robber; for what is the claim of either nation but the claim of the vulture to the leveret, and the tiger to the faun? Let them then continue to dispute their title to regions which they cannot people, to purchase by danger and blood the empty dignity of dominion over mountains which they will never climb, and rivers which they will never pass. Let us endeavour, in the mean time, to learn their discipline, and to forge their weapons; and when they shall be weakened with mutual slaughter, let us rush down upon them, force their remains to take shelter in their ships, and reign once more in our native country."

**O**N the first day of January, 1760, will be sold by auction, several effects, and curiosities of different kinds, the property of the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE ENGLAND, Knight of the Garter, his collection being so extremely large, that he is obliged to make room for others, hourly expected from abroad.

The good ship *Victory*, now at anchor in the *Hope*, laden with Laurel, fresh and blooming, from the mountains of Quebec.

—An Olive-Tree, from the Gardens of Versailles. — A Rose, from Kensington Gardens, pleasing to the sight, grateful to the taste, and has this peculiar quality, that it immediately removes the dreadful

apprehensions occasioned by rumours of invasions, &c. N. B. It bloomed on the 18th of last September. — A Triumphant Arch, erected at Paris for the Duke d'Aiguillon's public entry, at his return from the Conquest of England. — A curious

Metzotinto Print, representing the Genius of England binding Tyranny in Chains, from a capital painting of Don Ferdinando Antigalliani. — A capital picture, representing the Glory of France vanishing in a Cloud of Smoke, the Arms of England in perspective, and underneath the Lillies of France withered and decayed. By an

eminent English hand. — A ditto, representing George of England on the highest peak of Fortune's wheel, and Lewis of France lying prostrate on the ground, supposed to have been hurled from it. By the

same hand. — Religion, Property, and Freedom, secured by an hieroglyphic print, engraved at a vast expence by Sir George. H

— Sundry materials of a curious collection for invading. — Part of the late belonging to Lewis le Petit; sold to Sir George, in part of a debt

long standing. — Several pieces of Brass Cannon, Military Stores, &c. taken, by execution, in Westphalia, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Canada. — Several pieces in manuscript, intitled *Proposals of Peace*. Wrote in French by Monsieur de Belleisle.

— *Court Lamentations*, a work which has had a prodigious run at Paris. — An Ode to Victory, by Mr. W. P. Secretary to Sir George. — *Britannia Triumphant*, a new song, set to music by G. Townshend. — A curious piece in basso relievo, representing a Political English Blacksmith striking off the fetters which bound the hands of Europe.

For further particulars enquire at the Crown near St. James's, at the Britannia near the Secretary's Office, of West-Country Will at Hayes in Kent, or of (see p. 592.) P. L. C. Auctioneer.

**T**HE following is an abstract of the report made to his Catholic majesty by the physicians appointed to examine the prince royal, his eldest son, in consequence of which his royal highness has been declared incapable of succeeding to the throne of Spain. Faithfully translated from the original published at Naples, Sept. 27, and republished in the *Amsterdam Gazette*, Oct. 23, 1759.

1. Tho' his royal highness Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is low of stature, and yet the king, his father, and the queen, his mother, are both of a very proper height. — 2. His royal highness has some contraction in his joints, tho' he can readily move and make use of them on all occasions. — 3. His royal highness is apt to stoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do. — 4. The prince most evidently squints, and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye; tho' we cannot say that he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his royal highness can without doubt distinguish objects both as to their colour and situation. — 5. In his

natural functions, and the most common sensations, he is sometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his passions are not restrained by reason. — 6. The Prince has an obstinate aversion to some kinds of common food, such as fruit, sweetmeats, &c. —

7. All sort of noise or sound disturb and disconcert him; and it has the same effect whether it be soft and harmonious, or harsh and disagreeable. — 8. The impressions that he receives from pain or pleasure are neither strong nor lasting, and he



he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilios of politeness and good breeding.—9. As to facts and places, he sometimes remembers them and sometimes not; but he seems not to have the least idea of the mysteries of our holy religion.—10. He delights in childish amusements, and those which are most boisterous please him best. He is continually changing them, and shifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don Francis Beniore, chief physician to the king and kingdom; Don Emanuel della Rosa, physician to the queen; and the physicians Cesar Cirique, Don Thomas Pinto, Don Francis Sarrao, and Don Dominique San Severino.

[If such reasons have been deemed sufficient for setting aside an heir apparent in a Catholic country, and an absolute monarchy, where the notions of hereditary right are, that it is divine and indefeasible, how abundantly more justifiable are we of this free Protestant kingdom, and how much better supported is our Revolution!]

#### Efficacy of the BARK in ULCEROUS SORE-THROATS.

To Mr. T. B. of Oxfordshire.

SIR, Gloucester, Oct. 14, 1759.

THE last spring and summer have been remarkable for sore-throats of the ulcerated kind, as well here as in other parts of this kingdom.—Its progress with many people has been amazing!—Some of my patients have been seized with shiverings, &c. the common symptoms of its approach, about four o'clock in an afternoon; and by the same hour the next morning the tonsils have appeared violently inflamed and ulcerated; a dejection of spirits, weakness and faintness, with great heat, renders the poor sufferer incapable of quitting the bed.—Whole families have been in the same condition.—Here the Bark has proved itself, if not the only, at least the best remedy.—I have been called to people in all the stages of this dangerous distemper, and will speak candidly of its success.

If sent for at the attack, I give the Bark from the first appearance of the ulcers. I gargle the throat with it, and cleanse the ulcers often with a small bit of soft sponge, dipped in a strong tincture of the Bark, and secured at the end of a probe, observing to acidulate the whole, but most that which is designed to cleanse the ulcers. By this treatment they have

cast off the offensive matter on the third or fourth day, and been healed by the sixth or seventh.—But where no rational method has been used, and I have been sent for on the seventh day after the seizure, these ulcers have had an alarming appearance, both from their foulness and number: Yet this invaluable medicine has soon altered their colour, and in a few days completed the cure.—To some I have been obliged to apply blistering plaisters to the neck; and I always finish by giving some gentle purges.

(See p. 548.)

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

JOHN COOKE.

*Extracts from An Account of the Expedition to the West-Indies, against Martinico, Guadalupe, &c. By RICHARD GARDNER, Esq; Captain of Marines on board his majesty's ship Rippon, in that expedition.*

THE author observes, that "the English Squadron easily entered the bay of St. Pierre at Guadalupe, on account of a westerly wind which sprung up when the Squadron came to the height of the bay, and blew right into it till the evening; a circumstance not common in that latitude.

The enemy were so struck at seeing the wind thus remarkably favour the English, and again afterwards at the attack of Guadalupe, when the men of war approached so much nearer the citadel and shore than could possibly have been expected to happen, that in all places they declared, *It was a judgment from heaven, and that the English were sent to punish them for their sins.*"

"March 12, Commodore Moore received undoubted intelligence of the arrival of Mons. Bompard, Lieut. Gen. and Chef d'Escadre, (formerly governor of Martinique) with a Squadron of men of war, consisting of eight sail of the line and three frigates, from Old France, having a battalion of Swiss and other troops on board, intended for the relief of Martinico, in case he found it invested by the English; and that he was lying at anchor between Pidgeon-Island and Fort Negro, in the great bay of Port Royal, ready to come out.

As it was very practicable for Monsieur Bompard to throw in succours to Grand-Terre, if he attempted it, and at the same time Mr. Moore be incapable of putting to sea to oppose him in the situation the English Squadron then lay, a resolution



was taken to call in the cruising ships, and to sail immediately to Prince Rupert's Bay in Dominica, where he could be early acquainted with any motions made by the enemy, and be ready to follow if occasion required, as he would then be to windward of Guadalupe, and at the distance only of nine leagues."

"The privateers of the enemy took advantage of this movement, and all the time (above eleven weeks, from Friday March 16, to Sunday June 3,) the French and English squadrons were watching each other in the two bays, they went out roving along the coasts, and took above eighty or ninety sail of our merchantmen, which they carried in prizes to Martinique.

These frequent captures occasioned heavy complaints from the British islands; for they said it was equally as practicable for the English Squadron to have anchored in Port Royal, as in Prince Rupert's Bay, by which two ends had been answered, the French men of war could not have got out, nor the privateer prizes have got in; of course the latter must have fallen into the hands of our cruisers, and have been retaken, no harbour being then open to them, but St. Pierre's or Granada, either of which was at any time to be blockaded by a single frigate.

Had the English made their appearance at Port Royal Bay, Mons. Bompard must have been reduced to the alternative, either of fighting a superior force, or of retiring behind the citadel into the campaign to avoid it, leaving to Mr. Moore room to come to an anchor with his squadron between Fort Negro and Pidre-Island, where he lay before.

To this it was replied, that the heavy ships, such as the St. George and Cambridge, might be drove to leeward in attempting to get into the bay, or that the enemy, by constantly having the advantage of the trade wind, and current, might at any time send down fire-ships to the men of war in the night."

Of Lieut. Col. Desbrisay, who was killed by the blowing up of a powder magazine, placed in a stone sentry box, in the citadel of Basse-Terre, Captain [?] gives the following account:—

"Lieut. Col. Desbrisay was captain of [?] at the battle of Laffeldt, or Val, near [?], in 1747, where being wounded, and lying upon the ground amongst [?], he was run thro' by a French

officer, whose unmanly example was immediately followed by the platoon he commanded, all, or most of them, planting their bayonets in different parts of his body. Of about thirteen wounds which he received, eight were judged to be mortal. Being afterwards at table with the Mareschal Count de Saxe, of whose politeness as an enemy many honourable instances were given, in the course of the late war, he was strongly solicited by the Mareschal to tell him "who the officer was that had used him so very unlike a soldier, threatening to disgrace him at the head of the regiment;" but Desbrisay, tho' well acquainted with his name, the commission he bore, and the corps he served in, most generously declined it; contenting himself with letting his excellency know, that he was no stranger to his person, and begging his excuse from being obliged to point him out.

As he was at all times alert, so was he very indefatigable; had a thorough knowledge of his profession, and was master of great application in it. He was quick, and had a happy presence of mind, which foresaw a difficulty and the method to conquer it at one and the same instant; cool in action, and brave without ostentation; presuming never upon a superiority of parts, but always diffident of himself; thought and read much, and was ever forming some new design to molest and annoy the enemy. The service of the public was the spring that wound him up, and put his whole frame in motion. He had the true fire of a soldier in him, and with it was as complete a gentleman as any in the service, dying sincerely regretted by every officer of his acquaintance."

"Upon signing the capitulation, the inhabitants returned to their plantations and houses; they began also to repair the ruins at Basse-Terre, where soon after shops were opened, and the produce of the country sold as usual, unmolested by the troops in camp or garrison, where General Barrington caused the strictest discipline to be observed, and behaved with so much affability, and was so easy of access to all the natives, that it would be difficult to say whether he seemed to be most respected by the army or the island."

The author concludes his account of the expedition (which he wrote by way of journal, on his passage home) with these words:—"Thus ended an expedition of great importance to the public, and

*This character might have been given, with great justice, to a brother of his, [?] in Oglethorpe's regiment, who died in Georgia, in 1742.*



and in which the English arms acquired reputation even from the enemy. The intrepidity of the officers who commanded, and the resolution of the men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and such only as a true sense of honour, and a true zeal for their sovereign and their country, could inspire: Exposed to dangers they had never known, to disorders they had never felt, to a climate more fatal than the enemy, and to a method of fighting they had never seen: Harassed with perpetual alarms, and fatigued with constant duty, they still advanced, alert in all hours of caution, invincible in all hours of attack. Frequently they suffered from concealed fires out of the woods, from lurking parties of armed negroes that could not be discovered\*, and where the officer who commanded was in the situation of Virgil's Rutulian captain

*Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit  
usquam*

*Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere  
possit.* *Æn. 9.*

On such occasions they preserved their ranks inflexibly, or rushed with bayonets fixed among the trees and bushes, till they had scoured them thoroughly. Fortune at last declared in their favour, and conquest became the recompence of virtue; when, under the directions of an active and enterprising commander in chief, whose orders were executed with the same alacrity they were given, the British troops succeeded in reducing to his majesty's obedience, an island, perhaps, of as great consequence to the crown of England, as any other in subjection to it in South America; of infinite prejudice to the trade and commerce of the French, our natural and inveterate foe; and of as much security to our own colonies and plantations near it.

Nor were the officers and seamen of the royal squadron at all inferior in their several departments to the gentlemen of the army; and while we admire the distinguished rapidity of Crumpe, the gallant impetuosity of Desbrisay and Melville, we are called upon, with equal justice, to applaud the spirited perseverance of the intrepid Shuldharn (of the Panther), and the youthful ardour of the brave old Leslie (of the Bristol), not to omit the memorable and irresistible fire of the St. George, Capt. Gayton, and Cambridge, Capt. Barton, of which a Frenchman, speaking in reply to a question I had asked him,

"How they came to quit the citadel?" answered, with some warmth, *Eh! comment, Monsieur? Tout autre que le Diable eût quitté la Citadelle; c'étoit le feu d'enfer même.* "What, Sir? No-body but the D...l would have staid there; for it was the fire of H—ll itself." (See p. 315—324.)

Some STANZAS—To a Minister and a Great Man. (See p. 500.)

WHILE venom'd satire and black envy join

To vent their spleen 'gainst thee, and allow one vot'ry of the tuneful nine

Still to address thy long much-honour'd name Warm'd by a love of freedom's sacred cause, Thou wast distinguish'd in thy earliest youth, The champion of fair liberty and laws, A foe to bigots, and a friend to truth.

Thy life's unalter'd tenor has been spent To perfect or defend the glorious plan;

O'er Britain to diffuse wealth, peace, content, And freedom, noblest gift of heav'n to man.

If, by those councils which thou long hast shewn, Britannia's pow'r, or commerce had been lost

Say, would her fleets, victorious now, have dared To insult Lewis on the Gallic coast?

Or, from the rising to the setting sun, The British lion's conq'ring voice been heard

In Africk's sultry climes such deeds been done And England's arms o'er all the world rever'd

Long, long ere now, dispirited and poor, Beneath the genius of insulting Gaul,

Britannia must have bended, and no more, Rich and triumphant, seen her rivals fall.

But, great by commerce, and by freedom grown, You saw the queen of isles unswail'd stand,

You saw the plan of ages now complete, And view'd with heart-felt joy the happy land

'Midst all the various changes of the state You still one steady virtuous course preserv'd,

Nor sunk by clamour, nor by praise elate: Your king with love and dutiful zeal you serv'd

When late we saw a mighty genius form Designs to gain Britannia's arms renown,

To humble France, her boasted pow'r disarm And add new lustre to the British crown;

True to thy prince, and to thy country true, Sullen, didst thou refuse thy aid to lend,

Or with an eye of jealous envy view Success, on schemes not plan'd by thee,

The selfish passions ne'er possess thy mind, Public, not private good, its gen'rous aim;

Yet hence malignant satire strives to find, Ev'n in thy social virtues, cause of blame.

But can detraction, with her slanderous tongue Dare to advance, that on thy country's spot

Thou hast grown rich? The lye would be strong:

Thy wealth is not increas'd by all thy toil. Happy the patriot who, with heart at ease,

Knows all his actions aim'd at what was best By virtuous deeds alone would wish to please

And leaves to heav'n and fortune all the rest

\* A body of armed negroes concealing themselves one day in the canes, and firing on them, the English set fire to the several corners of the field, and burnt them and the canes together. — Madame Ducharme armed her negroes, and led them to the attack in person.





**JAMES WOLFE, Esq.**  
*Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the  
Expedition to Quebec.*

*Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in St. Paul's Church-Yard.*



in every county of England  
 we take any more effectual  
 doing this, than by keeping the  
 bread as low and as usual this  
 C England, as it is possible for us to do  
 For this reason, if a general standard  
 law is to be made for fixing the price of  
 bread which no bounty is to be allowed  
 upon exportation, or a higher price, above  
 which no exportation is to be allowed, it  
 ought to be enacted, that those prices  
 shall always be determined by the medi-  
 um price at which corn shall have been  
 sold for three market days, at the chief  
 weekly markets in two or three of our  
 midland western counties, where all sorts  
 of corn have, for some years, borne the  
 highest price. This would compel the  
 B corn merchants, in our eastern counties,  
 to send their corn to our western ports,  
 notwithstanding the greater expense of  
 transportation, being more expensive  
 than the exportation; and this they  
 would do, in order to prevent the price of  
 corn rising to such a height in those mid-  
 land counties, as to put a stop to the pay-  
 ment of the bounty, or perhaps to the li-  
 berty of exporting. This regulation  
 might be easily carried into execution, by  
 appointing the magistrates of such market  
 towns, in each of these midland western  
 counties, to send weekly a certificate of  
 the price of the last market day, to our  
 board of trade, or some other public  
 office, to be published in the London Ga-  
 zette; and by empowering the king to  
 put a stop to the payment of the bounty,  
 or the liberty of exporting, by proclamation.

to the time of exportation, and when  
 to the allowance of the bounty;  
 in both the respective laws new regu-  
 lations seem to be absolutely necessary.  
 has been observed, that generally  
 corn of every sort bears a better  
 price in the western counties of this king-  
 dom, than in the eastern, probably be-  
 cause the lands in the former are generally  
 fit for pasture, and those in the latter  
 fit for arable. And this was evi-  
 dently the case when this bill was ordered  
 to be brought in, if the facts set forth in  
 D North's petition were true. In that  
 petition we are told, that in the markets  
 of London, the best wheat then sold at  
 3s. 6d. per bushel, and the best barley at  
 2s. 6d. per bushel; yet from the printed  
 list of grain we may see, that about  
 the same time the best wheat sold in the  
 London market at 3s. 1d. per quarter, which  
 is 3s. 1d. per bushel, and the best barley  
 at 2s. 6d. per quarter, which is 2s. 6d. per  
 bushel, and what is very remarkable, that  
 wheat sold at the same time, in the  
 counties of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire,  
 at 3s. 6d. per bushel, and the best bar-  
 ley at 2s. 6d. per bushel.  
 This shews, that the London market  
 is the proper market for fixing the  
 price of the proper market for fixing the  
 price at which corn ought to be allowed  
 to be exported, or at which the bounty  
 upon exportation ought to be made pay-  
 able. At London corn will generally be  
 cheaper than it is in our western  
 counties; because all our eastern counties  
 to easily bring their corn by sea to  
 London; whereas they will rather carry  
 corn to Holland, even without a  
 November, 1722.

† See before, p. 225.

† See before, p. 225.



## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 525.*

FROM the history of this bill we may perceive, that it was passed in a hurry, which was indeed necessary, because of the relief chiefly intended by it; for though damaged corn may be made into malt, or even into a coarse sort of bread, yet it must be presently converted to one of these uses, for it will not keep, not even in the best sort of granary; and this hurry was probably the cause of the bill's being so much altered from what was at first intended; for from the resolution, pursuant to which it was brought in\*, we may see that some new regulations were intended, both with respect to the time of exportation, and with respect to the allowance of the bounty; and in both these respects some new regulations seem to be absolutely necessary. It has been often observed, that generally speaking, corn of every sort bears a better price in the western counties of this kingdom, than in the eastern, probably because the lands in the former are generally better fit for pasture, and those in the latter better fit for arable. And this was evidently the case when this bill was ordered to be brought in, if the facts set forth in the Norfolk petition were true. In that petition we are told, that in the markets of Norfolk, the best wheat then sold at 4s. per bushel, and the best barley at 3s. 4d. per bushel; yet from the printed prices of grain we may see, that about the same time the best wheat sold in the London market at 31s. per quarter, which is near 4s. per bushel, and the best barley at 25s. per quarter, which is near 3s. per bushel; and what is very remarkable, the wheat sold at the same time, in the markets of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, at 5 to 6s. per bushel, and the best barley from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . This shews, that the London market was not the proper market for fixing the price at which corn ought to be allowed to be exported, or at which the bounty upon exportation ought to be made payable. At London corn will generally be cheaper than it is in our western counties; because all our eastern counties can easily bring their corn by sea to London; whereas they will rather carry their corn to Holland, even without a bounty, than carry it to any of our western ports, because to Holland the navigation is much shorter and less dangerous, and consequently the freight and insurance must be much cheaper. Ought we to permit an exportation, when our labouring people, in any one county in England, are starving? Ought we to encourage exportation by a bounty, when our labouring people, in any one county in England, are paying more for bread than the usual price of their labour will enable them to afford? Ought we not, for the encouragement of our manufactures, and the increase of our people, to endeavour to lessen the usual price of labour in every county of England? And can we take any more effectual method for doing this, than by keeping the price of bread as low and as equal throughout England, as it is possible for us to do?

For this reason, if a general standing law is to be made for fixing the price above which no bounty is to be allowed upon exportation, or a higher price, above which no exportation is to be allowed, it ought to be enacted, that those prices shall always be determined by the medium price at which corn shall have been sold for three market days, at the chief weekly markets in two or three of our midland western counties, where all sorts of corn have, for some years, borne the highest price. This would compel the corn merchants, in our eastern counties, to send their corn to our western ports, rather than to Holland, notwithstanding the transportation's being more expensive than the exportation; and this they would do, in order to prevent the price of corn rising to such a height in those midland counties, as to put a stop to the payment of the bounty, or perhaps to the liberty of exporting. This regulation might be easily carried into execution, by enjoining the magistrates of such market towns, in each of these midland western counties, to send weekly a certificate of the prices the last market day, to our board of trade, or some other publick office, to be published in the London Gazette; and by empowering the king to put a stop to the payment of the bounty, or the liberty of exporting, by proclamation.

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tion,

\* See before, p. 525.

† See before, p. ditto.



tion, when corn began, and was like to continue, to sell above the prices prescribed by the act.

Thus it must appear, that even the port of London would not be the proper port to be chosen, for determining the price at which an exportation is to be allowed, or at which a bounty upon exportation is to be made payable; but it is still more improper to allow this price to be determined by the collectors of the customs at every port in the kingdom, not excepting even the ports of those eastern counties where all sorts of grain usually sell at the lowest prices current in this kingdom. We find that about the time when this bill was ordered to be brought in, the best wheat sold, at the ports in the county of Norfolk, at 2s. *per* bushel, and yet, at the same time, the best sort of wheat sold, in some parts of Wiltshire, at 6s. *per* bushel; therefore, it may be supposed that, a time may happen, when the best sort of wheat shall sell, in some of our midland western counties, at 12s. *per* bushel, and all other sorts of grain proportionably dear, and yet, at the same time, the best sort of wheat shall sell in Norfolk at 4s. *per* bushel, and all other sorts of grain proportionably cheap; in such a case, would it not be ridiculous to permit an exportation from any port in the kingdom? Would it not be much more ridiculous to encourage an exportation, by a bounty, from the ports in Norfolk? And yet this would be the case by the law, as it stands at present.

From hence it is evident, that a new law was necessary for fixing the price at which an exportation ought to be permitted, and another lower price at which a bounty ought to be allowed; and from what was said upon the resolutions of the committee in the preceding session, for taking into consideration the then high price of grain, &c\*. every one must see, that some new regulations were necessary for lessening the price at which a bounty upon exportation ought to be allowed, and likewise, in all probability, for lessening the quantum of the bounty to be allowed, especially upon exportation to any part of the Netherlands, or any of the northern ports of France, because the navigation from our eastern ports is cheaper, and less dangerous, than to our own western ports. That the price at which a bounty upon exportation is to be allowed, ought to be lowered, may from experience, I believe, be demonstrated; for if, from our custom-house books, it should appear, that at a time when there

was no extraordinary scarcity any where abroad, and when the best wheat sold here at 32s. *per* quarter, our merchants did, by means of the bounty, export large quantities of that sort of wheat, surely there is no necessity for allowing them any bounty, when the best wheat may be purchased here at 24s. *per* quarter, because they may then, without any bounty, sell it abroad at the same price they did before, (I shall say, for example, at 30s. *per* quarter) and have at least double the profit. The same way of reasoning will hold equally strong, if not stronger, with regard to every other sort of grain upon which a bounty is allowed upon exportation; and from hence these two rules may be deduced. 1st, That when corn sells very dear in any part of this kingdom, that is to say, dearer than it usually sells in any other corn country, for the sake of our poor and our manufactures, we ought not to give any bounty upon exportation, or rather we ought not to admit of any exportation. And, 2dly, That when corn sells cheaper in any part of this kingdom, than it usually sells in any other corn country, for the sake of saving our publick revenue, and for preventing our foreign rivals in manufacture from having corn much cheaper from this than they can have it from any other country, we ought not to allow any bounty upon exportation, especially to the ports of the Netherlands, or the north of France; because in this last case our merchants will, for their own profit, and without any bounty, export as much as they can purchase at that low price, and this exportation will continue until the price here rises to a level with the price in the other corn countries of Europe or of Africa.

Every one of these regulations was such as highly deserved the consideration of parliament; but the relief intended by the bill then before them, required such quick dispatch, that there was not sufficient time for duly considering any of these regulations; though it was thought by many, that as they had not sufficient time for considering these regulations, they might have contented themselves with shortening the prohibition, only as to the exportation, without shortening it so far as related to the payment of any bounty upon exportation; or if a bounty appeared to be necessary for encouraging the exportation of malt, made of damaged corn, they might have shortened the prohibition so far as related to the payment of the bounty upon the exportation of malt.



malt only. This would have been shewing a deserved and necessary compassion to farmers, who had large quantities of damaged corn upon their hands; but to extend the payment of the bounty, without any alteration, to corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, when the best wheat was selling, in some parts of this kingdom, at 48s. *per* quarter, and all other sorts of grain proportionably dear, whatever it might be to the landholders and farmers of some particular counties, it was certainly no compassion to the poor, to the trade, or to the manufactures of the kingdom in general, especially if it be true, as some people think, that no bounty upon exportation ought to be allowed, when the best wheat sells in any part of the kingdom above 32s. *per* quarter, and all other sorts of grain in proportion.

It may, perhaps, by some people, be imagined, that a vast exportation of corn is a certain national advantage, because it brings a great deal of money into the kingdom, and consequently that the more it increases, the more flourishing our condition must be. But I must observe, that our exportation of corn may be increased by a very fatal change in our circumstances; it may at first, and for some time, be increased, by a decay in our trade and manufactures: The more these decay, the more our agriculture will, for some years, increase; because our landholders and farmers will have the more servants, and at the cheaper wages, as many of our poor, who formerly subsisted by trade and manufacture, must then, for a scanty subsistence, betake themselves to agriculture; but many of them will, by degrees, go abroad, or starve for want at home, and the fewer consumers of corn we have at home, the more we may certainly export abroad; the consequence of which will be, that all the money we receive for our corn exported, and a great deal more, must be sent abroad again, for the necessities and luxuries we must have from foreign countries, so that in a few years we shall have no gold or silver left amongst us, and then our agriculture, as well as every other branch of trade must decay. It were therefore to be wished, that we had in this kingdom, as they have in Holland, such a number of cities and towns, and those cities and towns so populous, that all the corn our country produces, by the most extensive and best improved agriculture, could not answer our home consumption of necessary commodities. So far then is the increase of our exportation of corn

from being a certain sign of our being in a flourishing condition, that it may be a sign of the direct contrary; and this it will be, if, for the present interest of our landholders, we should encourage the exportation of our corn, to the prejudice of our trade and manufactures.

Immediately after the abovementioned resolution for taking into consideration the act for continuing the laws relating to corn was agreed to *nem. con.* an order was made, likewise *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill, to continue, for a time to be limited, an act made in the then last session of parliament, intitled, *An Act to permit the Importation of salted Beef, &c.* † and Mr. Thomas Coventry, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, to whom Mr. Rigby was added the next day. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house, on the 27th of November, by Mr. Thomas Coventry, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it was necessary to pass the bill as soon as possible, it was the next day read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, with an instruction, to receive a clause, or clauses, to provide that the said act be construed to extend to all kinds of salted pork, and hog meat, imported, or to be imported, into Great-Britain, from Ireland; which instruction was occasioned by our custom-house officers having refused to admit hams from Ireland to an entry. And upon the 4th of December, when the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the said bill was read, another instruction was ordered to the committee, to receive a clause, or clauses, for amending the said act, with respect to the provision for saving to the revenue the duty laid upon salt; and a third to receive a clause, or clauses, for the better execution of the provisions of the said act; all which instructions having been complied with in the committee, the bill afterwards passed both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 14th; by which the time for this importation was prolonged to the 24th of December, 1759.

The most material alteration made in the former act by this new law, is by that clause which was received and added in the committee, in pursuance of the aforesaid second instruction, the words of which clause are very remarkable, being as follow: "Instead of the duty of 15. 3d. charged by the former act on every hundred weight of salted beef or pork that should



should be imported from Ireland, which is found not adequate to the duty payable for such quantity of salt as is requisite to be used in curing and salting thereof; and to prevent, as well the expence to the revenue, as the detriment and loss which would accrue to the owner and importer, from opening the casks in which the salted beef and pork is generally packed up, with the pickle or brine proper for preserving the same, in order to ascertain the net weight of the beef and pork liable to the said duties, it is enacted, That from and after the 24th of December, 1758, and during the continuance of this act, there shall be paid, upon importation, a duty of 3s. 4d. for every barrel or cask of salted beef or pork, containing 32 gallons; and 1s. 3d. for every hundred weight of salted beef, called dried beef, or dried neats tongues, or dried hog meat; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity."

This clause I have taken particular notice of, because, upon the former act it was computed, that by our duty upon salt alone, beside the many other duties we are subjected to, a load of 13l. *per cent.* was brought upon our navigation, above what the navigation of most other countries is liable to\*; but by this clause we find, that the duty upon the salt necessary for curing an hundred weight of beef or pork, amounts to more than 1s. 3d. consequently we must reckon that the load brought upon our navigation by our salt duty alone, amounts to more than 13l. *per cent.* therefore no one can be surprized to find, that our trade to Hamburgh, and some other foreign ports, is carried on by foreign ships, as far as our navigation act will allow; for by this load the freight of all ships victualled in England, must be rendered higher than the freight which a ship victualled in other ports will cheerfully accept of.

As a great number of accounts, relating to seamen and sea affairs, had been, on the 27th of November, 1758, ordered to be laid before the house, it of course occasioned the bringing in of some bills, the most remarkable of which was, that occasioned by the many complaints that had been made by some of the neutral powers of Europe, especially the Dutch, of their ships having been plundered, and the crews ill used, by some of our privateers; and as some of these complaints appeared to be well grounded, it was resolved to provide as effectually against such practices, as it was in the power of our legislature to do; therefore, on the 15th

of March, the second section of an act made in the 29th of his present majesty's reign, intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his Majesty's Navy*, was upon motion read; whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend the said act; and that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Amyand, do prepare and bring in the same.

On the 27th, Mr. Cleveland presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and after the said second section was again read, it was ordered to be read a second time, which it accordingly was, the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. And on the 2d of April it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers should forthwith lay before the house a copy of the commission issued to the commanders of private ships of war, in obedience to the said act; and also copies of the bail and security bonds usually taken from the owner or owners of such ships, on granting such commissions; together with copies of all such instructions, regulations, and orders, as, by authority of the admiralty, and by the judge of the court of admiralty, are delivered to the commanders of such private ships of war, for their government, in making war against the enemy, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act.

All these papers having been accordingly laid before the house on the 4th, the house, on the 6th, resolved itself into the said committee, and went through the bill with several amendments, which being then reported, it was ordered that the report should be taken into consideration on the 24th, and that the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, which was accordingly, and on that day it was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, for the Monday following, when there was presented to the house, and read a petition of the undersigned persons belonging to his majesty's islands of Guernsey and Jersey, for, and on behalf of many of his majesty's subjects of those islands, owners of, and interested in privateers fitted out from the same; alleging, that those islands lie in the middle of the British channel, and within sight of the French coast, and that those islanders had then, and in former French wars, embarked their fortunes in fitting out small privateers, which ran in close to the French shores, and, by making their vessels resemble French fishing boats, did not to appear like privateers, or like the



of force, or giving any alarm to the coast, they had taken many prizes from the French, to their own private advantage, to the annoyance of the French coasting trade, and to the great benefit of this nation, not only in the value of the prizes so taken, and in distressing the enemy, but also far more considerably in gaining material intelligence of the enemy's designs on several important occasions; and that these services cannot be performed by large vessels, which dare not approach so near to the coast, and the very appearance of which alone would be a sufficient notice and alarm to the French, who would instantly, by signals, communicate such alarm all along their coasts; and that the petitioners were informed, that a bill was then depending in the house, to prohibit privateers of small burthen and force, which the petitioners humbly conceived, if extended to privateers belonging to those islands, would ruin the persons who had invested their fortunes in small privateers, and would not only deprive this kingdom of the before-mentioned advantages, but would also produce many and great disadvantages to Great-Britain, by the numbers of like small privateers, which, in such case, the enemy would then spread over the channel, to the great annoyance of the navigation and commerce of this kingdom, and which they had, of late, been pretty generally prevented from sending out; and therefore praying, that such privateers as did or should, really and truly, and without any deceit, belong to the inhabitants of the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, might be wholly excepted out of the said bill, or that the petitioners might be heard by their counsel against such bill, and might have such other relief as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill was recommitted; and the same day the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did also on the 4th, 6th, and 8th of May, on which last day Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had considered the said petition, had gone through the bill, and had made several amendments; which report being taken into consideration on the 11th, the amendments, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to by the house, and several amendments being made by the house to the bill, it was, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed. On the 15th it was read a third time, and a clause being added by way of Ryder, the bill was passed and sent to the lords, where it

was passed without amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

This act was intitled, *An act to explain and amend the said act of the 29th of his majesty's reign; and for the better prevention of piracies and robberies by the crews of private ships of war.* And the chief new regulations established by this act are, First, That after June 1, 1759, no privateer commission shall be granted, unless the ship, if in Europe, shall be of the burthen of 100 tons, and carry ten carriage guns, being three pounders, and 40 men at the least; or unless the lords of the admiralty, or persons authorised by them, shall think fit to grant the same, to any ship of inferior force or burthen, the owner or owners thereof giving such bail or security as therein after mentioned.

2d. That the lords of the admiralty may at any time revoke, by an order in writing under their hands, any commission issued forth; but this revocation to be subject to an appeal to his majesty in council, whose determination shall be final.

3d. That previous to the granting any commission, the persons who propose to be bound and give security, shall severally make oath, that at the time of their being sworn, they are respectively worth more money than the sum for which they are then to be bound, over and above all their just debts; and the persons granting the commission are directed to make diligent enquiry into the sufficiency of such bail.

4th. That persons applying for such commissions shall make application in writing, and therein set forth a particular and exact description of the ship or vessel, specifying the burthen, and the number and nature of the guns on board, to what place belonging, and the name or names of the principal owner or owners, and the number of men (all which particulars shall be inserted in the commission) and every commander shall produce such commission to the custom-house-officer,

who shall examine such ship or vessel, and if the same be according to the description in the commission, or of a greater burthen or force, he shall give a certificate thereof gratis, to be deemed a necessary clearance, without which the commander is not to depart. 5th. If after June 1, 1759, any privateer commander shall agree for the ransom of any neutral or other ship or vessel, (except those of his majesty's declared enemies) or the cargo, or any part thereof, after the same shall have been taken as prize, and shall, in pursuance of such agreement, actually discharge such

such



such prize, he shall be deemed guilty of piracy. But as to contraband goods, he may take them on board his own ship; with the consent of the commander of the neutral ship, and then set her at liberty; and no person to purloin or embezzle such contraband goods before condemnation.

6th. No judge, register or deputy register, marshal, or deputy marshal, belonging to any court of admiralty or vice admiralty, nor any person practising as advocate, proctor, or otherwise, in any such court, shall be concerned in any privateer.

7th. No register, or deputy register, nor any marshal or deputy marshal, belonging to any such court, shall act or be concerned as advocate or proctor, in any matter depending in any such court to which he then belongs. 8th. All commissions granted to ships or vessels of less burthen or force than before described, declared void; *except such ships or vessels of an inferior burthen or force, whose commissions shall be confirmed by the Admiralty.*

9th. Owners of ships or vessels, not being under 50 or above 100 tons, whose commissions are declared void, to have their loss made good by the publick.

10th. A court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery, for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the admiralty, shall be held twice a year, in March and October, in the Old-Bailey, London, or in such other place within England as the admiralty shall appoint. 11th. The judge of any court of admiralty, after an appeal interposed as well as before, shall, at the request of the captor or claimant, make an order to have such capture appraised, (when the parties do not agree upon the value) and an inventory taken, and then take security for the full value, and thereupon cause such capture to be delivered to the party giving such security. But if objection made to the taking security, the judge shall, at the request of either of the parties, order such goods and effects to be entered, landed, and sold by public auction, and the monies arising therefrom, to be deposited in the Bank, or in some public securities. And if security be given by the claimants, the judge shall give such capture a pass. 12th. This act to continue in force during the present war with France, and no longer.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I have not met with an account of the time, from whence our ancestors began their year, treated of, either acci-

dentally or professedly, in any late author, an historical deduction of passages in our old historians, tending to illustrate the subject, may not be unacceptable to many of your readers, since the knowledge of it is very necessary to clear up several passages in English history.

From Bede's time quite down to the Norman conquest, the constant way of computation seems to be from Christmas-day. For Bede (Hist. V. 23.) plainly makes January to be in the beginning of the year. He places the death of Beretwald, archbishop of Canterbury, to the ides of January, A. D. 731, and further informs us, under the same year, that Tatwin was consecrated in his room, on the 10th day of June following, a manifest proof, that January was at that time one of the first months, as June comes after it in the same year. The Saxon chronicle begins the year from the nativity of our Lord. See A. D. 763, 837, 963, 1066, &c. quite down to the end.

After the conquest, Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, in the preface to his chronicle, (Gerv. Doroborn, int. X. Script. Col. 1336, &c.) takes notice of many different ways of computation in his time, that is, at the end of the XIIth, or beginning of the XIIIth century. He says, that some computed from the annunciation, some from the nativity, some from the circumcision, and others from the passion of our Lord. The solar year, continues he, according to the custom of the Romans, and of the church of God, begins from the calends of January, but he rather chuses to fix the commencement of it to Christmas-day, "because (ibid. 1418, 50.) we compute the age of men from the day of their birth."

This shews there was no standing fixed rule of computation in Gervase's time, and the following observation confirms it, not only in his age, but also for several centuries after him. Matt. Paris (edit. Watts, p. 5.) Matt. Westm. (p. 255.) Ralph de Diceto (int. X. Script. Col. 480.) and Polydor Virgil (p. 150.) place the coronation of William the Conqueror upon Christmas-day, A. D. 1067, that is, these authors begin their new year with that day, at least in this instance; whereas, on the contrary, T. Walsingham (Ypogramma Neustrie, p. 436.) R. Hoveden (p. 258.) and Bromton (int. X. Script. Col. 961.) all refer it to Christmas-day, A. D. 1066, which proves, that they do not in this place begin the year till after that day. Matt. Westm. (p. 268, ad ann. 1209.) takes notice of this difference



in authors, for he observes, that "because king John's son was born in the Christmas holidays, which authors generally put, *as it were, between the old and the new year, in confinio anni præteriti & futuri*, some place his birth to the year 1209, others to the foregoing one." But it is no wonder, that different authors should disagree in this point, when T. Walsingham, one of the most accurate of our Monkish historians, does not always count from the same day. In this instance he does not begin the year sooner than the circumcision, we shall see below that he sometimes dates it from the nativity.

According to this last mentioned author, who lived in the XVth century, Edward III. was made king on the 20th day of January (Hist. Ang. p. 126.) and proclaimed his peace to the people, that is, as I apprehend it, published a general pardon on Sunday February the first, 1327. Now the particular observation of the first of February being on a Sunday, fixes it to what we should have called before the late alteration of the style 1326-7, and not 1327-8; consequently it is a demonstration, that he counted January and February in the beginning of the year. Any person, that will be at the trouble to compute the dominical letter, will find it to be D in that year, which letter is fixed in the calendar to the first of February, and consequently proves it to have then fallen on a Sunday.

The same author (ibid. p. 382.) informs us, that Henry IV. kept his Christmas in 1413, at Eltham, that he died the 20th of March following, and that his son was crowned on Passion Sunday, the 5th of April in the same year, which agrees only with the year 1413, when Easter-day actually fell on April the 23d. Here our author dates the beginning of the year from Christmas, though, as was above mentioned, when he speaks of William the Conqueror's coronation, he does not begin it till the feast of the circumcision. Shall we say, that in his *Ypocrisis Neustriae*, he writes as a Norman, and that they computed the year only from the circumcision, whereas in his history of England he writes as an Englishman, who in his time generally reckoned from the nativity?

Hitherto nothing of our late custom of computing from the annunciation has appeared in any of our old historians, except the bare mention of it in Gervase. It is good reason to think it began at the beginning of the reign of king

Edward IV. for the continuator of the history of Croyland Abbey does not seem at all exact in his commencement of the year, which he sometimes begins from the circumcision, and at others from the annunciation. He mentions the death of Richard duke of York, as happening in Christmas week, at the very end of the year 1460, (*ejusdem anni jam ad terminum vergente curriculo*, p. 530, l. 52, edit. Oxon, 1684.) which shews he there ends the year with the month of December, and yet two pages after (p. 532, l. 27.) he places the following month of March to the same year, a proof he does not begin it, in this last-mentioned instance, till the annunciation, and this inaccuracy seems to indicate the beginning of the custom, for he uses both computations indifferently in many places; he begins the year 1467 with the month of January, (p. 541.) and does not end 1469 till after the same month (p. 544.)

Thomas Chandler, who was chancellor of Oxon from 1458 to 1462, (Wood Hist. & Ant. Oxon. II. 410.) in his short account of William of Wickham, printed by Wharton, (*Angl. Sacra. 2. 355.*) begins his year with the annunciation.

About 15 or 16 years after, this custom seems to have been fully settled; for another continuator of the history of Croyland Abbey, who wrote about that time, constantly computes from the annunciation, and (in p. 552.) under the year 1469, gives the reason of the difference of the computation between the two churches of Rome and England, and mentions this last as the only one then used here.

Indeed bishop Godwin in his annals, wrote 150 years after the time now spoken of, dates his year from the 1st of January, (*Anni hujus, 1511, primo Die, ip[s]is videlicet calendis Januarii*) but it is to be remembered, he wrote them for the use of foreigners, who were not used to any other way of computation.

At the reformation both the civil and Ecclesiastical authority interposed, to fix the commencement of the year to the feast of the annunciation, by adding the following rubrick to the calendar, immediately after the table of moveable feasts for 40 years, viz. "Note, That the supputation of the year of our Lord, in the church

of England, beginneth the 25th day of March, the same day supposed to be the 1st day upon which the world was created, and the day when Christ was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary," which stood thus down to the Savoy conference, soon after the restoration, when it was thought



thought proper to retain the order, and drop the reason given for it, and in this shape it was continued down to the late parliamentary correction of the calendar, which brings it back to the first of January, and is indeed the only legal settlement, of it for civil affairs that I have met with, for the rubrick above-mentioned settles only the supputation of the church of England, and says nothing of the civil government, which seems to have never used any other date than that of the king's reign, till after the restoration, not even in common deeds. During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, the years of our lord seem to have been introduced, because they did not chuse to date by the years of the kings reigns, and continued for convenience afterwards without the interposition of any legal authority. I have seen some deeds before that time with the date of the year inserted, not in the body of the deed, but in the middle of the initial letter, after this manner,

#### (1584) This Indenture

Our neighbours the Scots, from time immemorial, have invariably observed the 25th day of March as the 1st day of the year, till November 27, 1599, when the following entry was made in the books of the privy council. On Monday proclamation made be the king's warrant, ordaining the first of January, in tyme coming, to be the beginning of the new year, which they have as constantly followed ever since.

October 18, I am, &c.

1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN p. 294 of your Magazine for September last, I find a letter signed Cantabrigienfis, wherein he attempts to prove, that (i) in the penultima of *fortuito* and *fortuitus* is common. That it is indeed long, appears sufficiently from the *Aleale*, which he quotes from Horace. And with this opinion coincides that of P. Labbe, the learned jesuit of Bourges, in his *Indicis Eruditae Pronunciationis*, as published by Leeds, where he places the words *fortuito* and *fortuitus* amongst those that produce the penultima. He says, "*fortuito & fortuitus apud Doctos saltem variant penultimam, quæ vulgo corripitur*."

But that the (i) is ever short, is not so clear from the hexameter he quotes from Juvenal. For there is a figure in grammar, called *Syneresis*, whereby two letters or syllables are contracted into one: As in this verse of Virgil, G. iv. 34.

"*Seu lān | tō fūē | rīnt āl | vā rīā | vīmīn | tēxta.*"

As if it were writ *alvaria*.

The same may be said of *cūi* for *cū*, *hūc* for *hūc*, &c.

So that the verse quoted from Juvenal may, and I think ought to be read thus,

*Non quasi fortuita*, &c.

As a confirmation of this conjecture, the following quotations may be sufficient.

*Somnia pituita qui purgatissima mittunt.*

PERI.

In this line it is very plain that the first (i) is long in *pituita*. And therefore the following line in Horace must be scanned thus,

*Præcipū | ē sã | nūs nīs | cūm pī | tuīā mē | lēstā est.*

That the first (i) is long, appears also from this of Catullus,

*Mucūs | quē et malā | pītū | tūā | nās.*

Here *ui* is made *ū*, by the figure *Dieresis*; as you find in Tibullus, *dissoluisse* for *dissolvuisse*; and in Ovid, *evoluisse* for *evolvuisse*. I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,  
Oct. 17, 1759. STALBRIGIENSI.

To be sold by Auction, some Time next Month, at the King's Arms, in la Place de Victoire, Part of the Effects of Louis le Petit, late a Bankrupt; for the Benefit of his Creditors. By P. L. C. Auctioneer.

ONE hundred thousand soldiers, now in Germany, in excellent condition, having plenty of every thing but cloaths, victuals, money, and spirits.—The general who commands them; having every requisite that forms the soldier, except military skill, bravery, and conduct.—14 men of war, prime sailors; now locked up in Brest harbour. Enquire for the key of Edward Hawke, upon the premises, who attends to shew the same.—325 flat-bottomed boats, of a new construction; have never been at sea. Excellent for forming a temporary bridge at Black-Friars.—The good ship *Dis-grace* laden with rue, from Canada; now lying in the river Seine.—1000,000 ounces of gold dust, from Africa.—1000 bags of sugar, from Guadaloupe, now lying at the Custom house key in London.—A large quantity of alimentary powder.—A very accurate map of all the ports of Great-Britain, with the soundings of the different rivers and harbours. A very curious work, which is said to have cost Louis le Petit 100,000 livres.—The hills of France, of a beautiful purple; dyed from



the original white, by P. Ferdinando, the dyer of Minden. — A ministry without heads; a capital picture, hanging in the council-chamber at Versailles. By the famous Pittiani. — A large collection of laurels from Quebec, a little withered. — The reversion of some towns in Flanders, held, by lease, under lady Mary Hapsburgh. — Right Westphalia wormwood, fresh from the plains of Minden.

—All his honour, now lying in the bank of Amsterdam; forfeited for want of redemption. — Several lots of timber, cordage, &c. now standing in his wharfs, at Brest, Antibes, Havre, Marseilles, Rochfort, and Toulon. — For further particulars enquire of G. R. or W. P. near the Cockpit, Whitehall, London, assignees to the said bankrupt's estate.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.*  
Continued from p. 535.

**N**OW as to the other expedition against the French fort at Niagara, the preparations for it were as slow and as deficient as for the other. But before I begin the account of this expedition, I must give some account of the fort we had at Oswego, upon the south east corner of the lake Ontario, as it was the only way by which we could proceed to the execution of our design against Niagara. Although we had been so many years in possession of this place, and although it lay so much exposed to the French, upon any rupture between the two nations, yet we had never taken care to render the fort we had there tolerably defensible, nor had we ever been at the pains to build so much as one vessel, fit for navigating the lake. This neglect was never effectually taken notice of, till after the beginning of the year 1755, when, at a meeting which general Braddock had, in April, with the governors and chief gentlemen of several of our colonies, at Alexandria in Virginia, it was resolved to strengthen both the fort and garrison at Oswego, and to build some large vessels at that place. Accordingly a number of ship-carpenters and workmen were sent thither in May and June; and with the first of them captain Bradstreet arrived with two companies of 100 men each, as a reinforcement to the 100 men that were before in garrison there, under captain King, to which number the garrison had, from 25, been increased. From our contests with France began to grow serious; but this reinforcement was far from being sufficient for a place of such importance, and at such a time, and where there was so much necessary work to be done, which was the case with respect to most of our other preparations; so that at the beginning of this war, we had nothing so much as economy, which has made the war last so long. The fort at Oswego is reckoned near 10 miles almost due west from Albany, November, 1759.

in New York, but the way to it is the more convenient, as the far greatest part of it admits of water carriage, by what they call battoes, which is a light flat-bottomed boat, widest in the middle, and at each end sharp pointed, of about 1500 weight burden, and is managed by two men, called battoemen, with paddles and setting poles, as the rivers are in many places too narrow to admit of oars. From Albany the travellers set out first by land, for the village of Schenectady, which is a land carriage of 16 miles, in a good wagon road. From thence to the little falls in the Mohock river, at 6 miles distance, the passage is by water carriage up that river, consequently against the stream, which in many places is a little rapid, and in some so shallow, that the men are, when the river is low, obliged to turn out, and draw their battoes over the rifts, with hard labour. At the little falls there is a portage, or land carriage, for about a mile, where the ground being marshy, will admit of no wheel carriage, and therefore a colony of Germans, settled there, keep sledges, on which they draw the loaded battoes to the next place of embarkation upon the same river. From thence they proceed, by water, up that river for 60 miles, to the carrying place near the head of it, where there is another portage, which is longer or shorter, according to the dryness or wetness of the season, being usually, in the summer months, six or eight miles over. Here the battoes are conveyed in the same manner as at the little falls, and at the further end of this portage, they launch into a narrow river, called Wood Creek, which runs into the Oneyada lake. Down this river they proceed with a gentle stream to the lake, distant about 40 miles: but though the current be in their favour, the passage is troublesome, as the river is shallow, and its banks covered by thick woods of large trees, which by falling into it often ob-



frustrate the passage of the battoes, until they are removed, or their branches lopped off, by the battoemen. The Oneyada lake stretches from east to west, about 30 miles, and in calm weather is passed with great pleasure as well as facility. From the western end issues the river Onondaga, which, after a course of between 20 and 30 miles, unites with the Cayuga, or Seneca river, and their united stream runs into Ontario lake, at the place where Oswego fort is situated. From Oneyada lake, therefore, the battoes have the current in their favour, and it is pretty rapid, but this renders the passage the more difficult and hazardous, as the river through the whole of its course abounds with rifts and rocks; and about 12 miles on this side of Oswego, there is a fall of 11 feet perpendicular. Here, therefore, there is another portage, which does not exceed 40 yards, when the battoes launch for the last time, and proceed with an easy course to Oswego.

From the description of this amphibious sort of passage, the reader will see how necessary it was for the troops designed for this expedition, to have set out early in the spring from Albany; but the very first of them, colonel Schuyler's New Jersey regiment, did not set out from thence till after the beginning of July; and just as general Shirley's and general Pepperell's regiments were preparing to follow, the melancholy account of general Braddock's disaster arrived at Albany, which so damped the spirits of the people, and spread such a terror, that some of the troops deserted, and most of the battoemen ran home, or dispersed themselves into the country, nor was it possible to prevail with many of them to return, which made it impossible to carry all the necessary stores along with the troops. Notwithstanding this disappointment, general Shirley, then commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in North America, set out from Albany before the end of July, with as many of the troops and stores as he could procure a conveyance for, hoping to be joined in his route by great numbers of the Indians of the Six Nations, for which purpose he sent as he passed to many of their castles to invite them; but they were so far from joining him, that they declared against any hostilities on that side of the country, insisting that Oswego was a place of traffick and peace, and that therefore neither the English nor French ought to commit any hostilities near that place: Nay, they seemed to have taken it into their heads, that they

could persuade both the French and us to agree to such a local truce, and consequently the general was obliged to proceed without being joined by any great number of Indians. On the 17th or 18th of August, he arrived at Oswego; but the last of the troops and artillery did not arrive until the last day of that month; and even then there was no sufficient store of provisions for enabling them to proceed against Niagara, though by this time some tolerable good vessels had been built and got ready for that purpose.

In the mean time the general made every thing ready for embarking, as soon as a supply of provisions should arrive, being resolved to take but 600 men with him for the attack of Niagara, and to leave the rest of his army, about 1400, for the defence of Oswego, in case the French should, in his absence, attempt the attacking of that place, which there was some reason to apprehend, as they had then a considerable force, and more expected, at fort Frontignac, from whence they had an easy passage, by the lake Ontario, to Oswego. At last, on the 26th

of September, a small supply of provisions arrived, just sufficient for him to take along with him, and to leave 12 days short subsistence for those he left behind. But by this time the rainy boisterous season had begun, and the few Indians he had along with him, had declared, that there was no attempting to cross Ontario lake to Niagara in battoes at that season, or any time before the next ensuing summer, on which account most of them had left him, and were returned home. In this perplexed situation he called a council of war for next day, before whom he laid a full account of their circumstances, and all the advices he had received, all which being duly considered, it was their unanimous opinion, that it was impracticable to attempt the reducing of Niagara fort before the next summer, whereupon the design was, for that time, entirely laid aside.

Upon this it was resolved to employ the troops, while they remained there, in building barracks, and in erecting, or at least beginning to erect two new forts, one on the east side of the river Onondaga, at 450 yards distance from the old fort, and commanding the same, as well as the ground round about, and the entrance of the harbour, which was to be called Ontario fort; and another at 450 yards west of the old fort, to be called Oswego new fort; but I do not find that it was so much as proposed to provide any safe communication



nication between these three forts; and therefore I must think, that it would have been better to have demolished the old fort, without building any new one to the west of it; and to have made Ontario fort large enough for containing conveniently a garrison of 2 or 3000 men, the smallest number we could have thought of, for defending a place of such consequence, which lay at such a distance from any of our other settlements, and against which the enemy, by means of the river St. Lawrence, and the lake Ontario, might so easily bring an army, provided with artillery and every thing proper for a siege. But we had not got out of that economy, which with which we began the war; for on the 24th of October, general Shirley, with the greatest part of the troops under his command, departed from Oswego on their return to Albany, leaving colonel Mercer, with a garrison of only about 700 men at Oswego, though they had repeated advice of there being then at least 1000 men at the French fort of Frontenac, upon the same lake; and what was still worse, the new forts were not near completed, but left to be finished by the hard labour of colonel Mercer and his little garrison, with this melancholy consideration, that, if besieged by the enemy in the winter, it was not possible for his friends to come to his relief.

Thus ended the unfortunate campaign of 1755, on our side at least; but the French, with the assistance of their Indian allies, continued their murders, scalping, captivations, and laying waste the western frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, during the whole winter, as they had done during the summer, ever since general Braddock's defeat. Of these ravages we had many dismal accounts published in our news papers, but as a detail of them would be tedious, I shall pass over the melancholy tale, as for the most part it contains nothing but shocking barbarities on our side, without any opposition on the other; and, therefore, I shall now return to an account of what was done at home. I have before given an account of some of the warlike preparations made here, at home, soon after the beginning of the year 1755; which, as I have before observed, were made with the utmost economy, so far as related either to our own defence, or to offensive measures in America, especially the latter, though the parliament granted every thing that was asked, and the people every where appeared to be willing to contribute whatever was in their power, towards a vigorous prosecu-

tion, and speedy decision of the war; and every one seemed to be confident, that the latter would be the certain consequence of the former, considering the superiority of our naval force, and of our plantations upon the continent of North America; but we had a difficulty to struggle with, which will always be despised by the populace, and at the same time chiefly regarded by our ministers of state.

The difficulty I mean, may be easily guessed at: It was, How to defend our king's dominions upon the continent of Europe: These we could not but foresee would be invaded by France: These we were both in honour and justice obliged to defend to the utmost of our power; and this we could not do without a very powerful confederacy upon the continent of Europe, which, as circumstances then stood, we could not easily obtain at any rate, much less at such a rate as might be in the power of this nation to contribute towards its support, without neglecting the prosecution of the war at sea, and in America. Notwithstanding the apparent difficulty of obtaining such a confederacy, and at such an expence as this nation might be able to support, yet it was resolved to attempt it, and for this purpose his majesty set out for Hanover, on the 28th of April, 1755, having, on the 25th preceding, put an end to the session of parliament, with a most gracious speech from the throne, wherein he declared, that he never could entertain a thought of purchasing the name of peace, at the expence of suffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up, what justly belonged to Great-Britain, either by ancient possession, or solemn treaties; but that if reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation could be agreed upon, he would be satisfied.

In pursuance of this resolution, a treaty was, on the 18th of June, concluded with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by which his serene highness engaged to hold in readiness, during four years, for his majesty's service, a body of 8000 or 12000 men, to be employed, if required, upon the continent, or in Britain or Ireland, but not on board the fleet, or beyond the seas; and on the other hand, his majesty engaged to pay, recruit, and recruit these troops, whilst in his service, and besides to pay the landgrave, during the term of four years, an annual subsidy of 150,000 crowns banco, valued at 4s. 9d. sterling each, together with a large sum for levy money, to be paid at the exchange of the ratifications; which subsidy was to be at



the rate of 300,000 crowns yearly, from the time of requiring the troops to the time of their entering into British pay, and in case they should be again dismissed, the said subsidy of 300,000 crowns was to revive, and to continue at that rate during the residue of the term.

This was the only treaty concluded during his majesty's residence at Hanover, which was the more surprising, as our subsidy treaty with Saxony had then expired, and that with Bavaria was near expiring; and as the securing of these two princes in our interest, was at least as necessary towards forming a sufficient confederacy upon the continent for the defence of Hanover, as that of securing the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Therefore, I must suppose that both of them refused to enter into a new treaty with us upon any terms, which was a most glaring instance of ingratitude, as they had both received a subsidy from us for so many years in time of peace, when they neither were, nor could be of any service to us.

Notwithstanding this bad success in forming a sufficient confederacy upon the continent, our ministers, in compliance with the universal cry of the people, continued, it seems, resolved upon hostilities, if no reasonable terms of peace could be obtained by negotiation, which the French ministers, on their side, continued to refuse, encouraged, perhaps, by the bad success they saw we met with in forming such a confederacy, and imagining that, however much we might bluster, our ministers would not, without such a confederacy, venture to come to an open rupture; for even Frenchmen could not surely be so vain as to suppose, that they could contend with this nation in a maritime war, if our naval power and strength in America should be properly exerted, and no way diverted by any continental connection.

In the mean time, that is to say on the 15th of July, an express arrived from admiral Boscawen, with an account of the taking the two French men of war before mentioned. This was certainly contrary to the expectation of the court of France; for if they had expected any such attack, they would not have ordered Mr. M'Namara to return to Brest with the chief part of their squadron; and perhaps it was contrary to the expectation of some, if not all of our own ministers. But as matters had been carried so far, it was now past time to draw back; and therefore all our men of war and frigates were soon after furnished with orders for making reprisals, by taking and bringing into port all the

French ships they met with at sea; and on the 13th of August, commodore Frankland sailed from Spithead for the West-Indies with four men of war furnished with the like orders, as well as for protecting our trade and sugar islands from any insult that might be offered by the French.

A war being thus in some measure begun, it occasioned perhaps his majesty's return to his British dominions, sooner than usual; for he arrived at Kensington the 15th of September, and on the 30th of the same month was concluded a new treaty of alliance between him and the empress of Russia. By this treaty, her Russian majesty engaged to hold in readiness in Livonia, upon the Frontiers of Lithuania, a body of troops consisting of 40000 infantry and 15000 cavalry; and also on the coasts of the said province 20 or 30 galleys with the necessary crews, in a condition to act on the first order; but neither these troops nor galleys to be put in activity, unless his Britannick majesty, or his allies, should be somewhere attacked; in which case the Russian general should march as soon as possible after requisition, to make a diversion with 30,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry; and should embark on board the galleys, the other 10000 infantry, to make a descent according to the exigence of the case. On the other side, his Britannick majesty engaged to pay to her Russian Majesty an annual subsidy of 100,000l. sterling, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, to the day that these troops should upon requisition leave the Russian dominions, and from that day an annual subsidy of 500,000l. sterling, until the troops should return into the Russian dominions, and for three months after their return. His Britannick majesty further engaged, that in case her Russian majesty should be disturbed in this diversion, or attacked herself, he would furnish immediately the succour stipulated in the treaty of 1740, and that in case a war should break out, he would send into the Baltick, a squadron of his ships of force suitable to the circumstances. And both parties agreed that this convention should subsist for ten years from the exchange of the ratifications.

This was the chief substance of the treaty; but in the seventh article, the words were unluckily inserted, viz. considering also the proximity of the countries wherein the diversion in question was probably to be made, and the facility her troops will probably have of subsisting immediately in an enemy's country; the taken



on herself alone, during such a diversion, the subsistence and treatment of the said troops by sea and land. And in the sixth article it was stipulated, that all the plunder the Russian troops should take from the enemy should belong to them as their

These words and this stipulation could not but be looked on as a threatening the king of Prussia, and consequently provoking him to join in a confederacy with France against us; whereas we ought by all means to have endeavoured to have courted him, and to have procured a thorough reconciliation between him and the court of Vienna, in order to have brought both, together with the whole German empire, into a confederacy with Russia and us, which might perhaps have been brought about, by making it a condition in the confederacy to dispose properly of whatever might be conquered from France; for without such a condition we could not expect the concurrence of all these powers, and without such a concurrence we could not expect that the house of Austria would join in a confederacy with us, whilst it remained liable to the danger of being attacked in the Netherlands by the French, in Italy by the Spaniards and Sardinians, and in Germany by the Prussians, Saxons, and Bavarians, which the last two had perhaps in their eye, when they refused renewing their subsidy treaties with us.

This danger, which was so apparent, was probably the reason why the house of Austria would not join in the alliance between Russia and us, as our united force could not have defended that house against this danger.

This, I believe, was the true reason why the court of Vienna refused to accede to that treaty, or to engage to protect Hanover against any invasion from France; I cannot believe, that it was because it refused to accede to the defensive alliance between that court and Russia, in which there was an article, that if the king of Prussia should attack either of the allies, neither of them should make peace with him, unless he agreed to restore Si-

If the court of Vienna demanded such reciprocal accession, the demand was so reasonable that I cannot think it possible we could refuse it; therefore I think that the danger I have mentioned was the true cause of that court's refusing to accede to our treaty with Russia, and the king of Prussia knew too well the disadvantage of joining in a confederacy with France, to allow himself to be provoked to it by these threatening expressions in that treaty, which were the

more unlucky as they were quite unnecessary, unless we had something more in our view than merely the defence of Hanover; for it is not impossible but that some people might then have had secretly in their mind, a design to have revived

A the abortive project of 1741, which it was ridiculous to think of, unless we could have got all or most of the powers of Europe, except France and Prussia, to have joined in it, and this could not so much as have been hoped for, unless both the courts of Vienna and London could be prevailed with to sacrifice all their possessions in Italy and the Mediterranean to the completion of such a project.

Whether the king of Prussia was afraid of this, or more probably from a truly patriotic design, to preserve the tranquillity of his native country, as soon as he got a copy of this our treaty with Russia, he, by his ministers, declared at all the courts of Europe, that he would oppose with his utmost force the entrance of any foreign troops into the empire, under any pretence whatsoever. By this bold declaration, if it was sincere, he certainly

D disobliged the court of Versailles, therefore it was now a proper time to endeavour to detach him entirely from his alliance with France, and to procure a thorough reconciliation between him and the house of Austria, in order to bring about such a confederacy as I have before mentioned. At least it was such a declaration, if we could have trusted to it, as rendered it quite unnecessary for us to enter into a new treaty with him or any one else. But it seems we could not find any encouragement to hope for being able to form any such confederacy, and we thought we could not trust to this declaration alone, especially as the French had already marched large bodies of troops towards the frontiers of the empire, and had obtained leave from the elector of Cologne to form large magazines within his territories, for which our minister at his court was, in August, ordered to withdraw from thence without taking leave. And besides, as soon as this declaration of the king of Prussia was notified to the court of Versailles, they sent an ambassador extraordinary, the duke de Nivernois to Berlin, with a design no doubt to persuade him to retract his declaration, and to enter into some new engagement or alliance with them. This ambassador was received at Berlin, and treated by the king of Prussia and his whole court, not only with great respect, but with an outward shew of great kindness, as if his majesty intended to



to agree to every thing he had to propose; and this increased our suspicion, that his majesty's declaration was not alone to be trusted to, but that it was necessary to bring him under some more solemn engagements; for as the French had by this time a numerous army near the Lower-Rhine, and magazines provided for their march the whole way to Hanover, if the king of Prussia, instead of opposing them, had given them a passage thro' his dominions, that electorate might have been swallowed up, before the Russian auxiliaries could have been brought thither, or any army formed for protecting it.

For this reason a negotiation was set a foot by us at Berlin, for bringing the king of Prussia into a new treaty with this nation, and thereby obliging him to do what he had before declared he would do; but as this treaty was not concluded until after the end of the year 1755, I shall proceed in my account of what was done at home and in France, during that year and the beginning of the next, so far as relates to the war now begun, tho' not yet on either side declared. During the whole remaining part of the year 1755, our men of war and frigates continued to make reprisals, not only in the seas of America, but also in the seas of Europe; and the French were so far from returning the hostility, that having, on the 13th of August, taken one of our men of war, the *Blandford*, with governor Lyttelton on board, going to his government of Carolina, they set the governor at liberty, as soon as the court had an account of the ship's being brought into Nantes on the 5th of September, and soon after they set both the ship and crew at liberty, tho' at the same time we were taking every ship of theirs we could meet with at sea, and not only detaining the ship and cargo, but also detaining and imprisoning the crew. This extraordinary pacific conduct did not proceed from any real love of peace, but from a consciousness of their being no match for us at sea; and therefore they were making use of all their art, and all their eloquence, to persuade the Spaniards, the Dutch, &c. to join with them in a war against us; for which purpose they every where represented us, not only as the aggressors in the war, but as pirates and enemies to mankind; and it must be confessed, that our conduct in commencing the war had given them some foundation.

If in the year 1750 we had furnished major Lawrence, not only with a sufficient force, but with proper orders, to attack

Mr. la Corne\*, after premonishing him to retire, and if upon his resisting and killing some of our people, we had openly and without ceremony declared war against France, and attacked them in Cape Breton and every other part of America, every neutral nation in Europe would have looked upon the French as the aggressors, because Nova-Scotia belonged to us not only by ancient possession, but by solemn treaty, and none but Frenchmen would have supposed, that every part of the Isthmus of Nova-Scotia, particularly Chignecto bay, was not within the ancient boundaries of that province, especially as the French people settled upon it had acknowledged themselves subjects of, and had sworn allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, without any contradiction from the court of France; therefore the French building a fort upon that bay, and defending that fort by force of arms, would have been by all Europe, except themselves, deemed such an aggression as intitled us to declare war against them.

Our declaring war, or commencing hostilities upon this head, could not therefore have furnished the French with any shadow of a pretence for representing us as the aggressors; but with respect to the Ohio, the country upon that river belonged, it is true, to us by ancient possession, but that possession had never been expressly and by name confirmed to us by treaty; consequently our commencing hostilities on account of any disputes with France about the country upon that river, could not so easily be determined by neutral powers in our favour; and our conduct with regard to those disputes gave the French a plausible pretence for calling us the aggressors. But as the country upon the southern shore of the lake Erie, and all down the Ohio beyond the mouth of the Monongahela, notoriously belonged to our allies the Iroquois or Six Nations, the two forts just built by the French in that country, one on the southern shore of that lake and another on Beef river, were expressly contrary both to the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, and to the convention for appointing commissioners and their seizing and plundering some of our Indian traders in that country, pretending to exclude us from trading any part of it, was equally contrary to the said 15th article; therefore we had have peremptorily demanded an immediate demolition of those two forts, and satisfaction for the damage and injury done our Indian traders: Upon refusal, or unreasonable delay, we should have



a military force to demolish their forts; and if they had attempted to defend such a manifest breach of treaties by force of arms, we then should have put an end to negotiation and declared war; because our demand was so plainly founded upon equity, that no impartial man could have blamed us, or supposed that we were the aggressors, especially as we had been called upon by our friends the Indians settled upon the Ohio, to defend them against the French encroachments upon their territories. But instead of this, we continued negotiating, until every manifest right we had vanished in the eyes, or became doubtful in the minds of most foreigners, and at last, by attacking Mr. Jamonville and his party, without any premonition to either, we brought upon ourselves the blame of the first bloodshed at land as well as at sea.

This gave the French a great advantage over us in the eyes of all the weak and short-sighted people in Europe, and exercising such an extraordinary sort of reprisals increased that advantage, so that the vulgar in most countries began to think, that we were really what the French presented us to be; but luckily for us, the neutral courts of Europe judged otherwise. They knew the many provocations we had met with: They knew the security our ministers were under to obtain them by negotiation if possible; and they knew the reason why we began by making reprisals rather than by declaring war, which was to prevent the French from having a pretence to call for the alliance of their allies; and very probably measures were in this respect directed by the advice of some of those allies, who perhaps would have joined with France if we had not followed their lead. Whether or no we were right in doing so, I shall not pretend to determine, it depends upon the intelligence our ministers had from their friends at several neutral courts of Europe; but it is certain, that by beginning much earlier, and by beginning with a declaration of war, and following that declaration with the most immediate and most vigorous prosecution, we might more easily and more speedily have put an end to the war at least in America. Whereas by beginning with what we called reprisals, we gave the French notice to prepare for defence in America, a country where the defensive has many peculiar advantages in their favour; and if they had a wife as to employ neutral

ships to carry naval and warlike stores from France and America, and even regular troops to the latter, I do not see what right we could have pretended for intercepting them, nor do I think that our success in that part of the world could have been so great as it has been of late.

[To be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. Continued from p. 540.

*An Account of the Case of the first joint of the Thumb torn off, with the Flexor Tendon, in its whole Extent, torn out. By Mr. Robert Home, Surgeon at Kingston upon Hull.*

**J**ANUARY 2, 1758, William Taylor, seventeen years of age, an apprentice to a white-smith in this place, in endeavouring to make his escape from one who was going to correct him, opened the door of a cellar, and threw himself into it; but in his hurry so entangled his right thumb with the latch, that the whole weight of his body was suspended by it, until it gave way, and was torn off at the first articulation; the flexor tendon being at the same time pulled out in its whole length, having broke when it became muscular. I was immediately sent for, found little or no hemorrhage, and the bone of the second phalanx safe, and covered with its cartilage, but protruding considerably, occasioned by part of the skin belonging to it being irregularly torn off with the first joint.

I was doubtful, whether or not I should be obliged at last, to make a circular incision, and saw the bone even with the skin; but thought it proper to give him a chance for the use of the whole phalanx.

He complained only, for the first day, of a pretty sharp pain in the course of the tendon; to which compresses, wrung out of warm brandy, were applied: But his arm was never swelled; there was no ecchymosis; nor had he so much fever, as to require bleeding even once. The cure proceeded happily, no symptoms arising from the extracted tendon. At the third dressing, the bone was covered, and no other application but dry lint was necessary during the whole time. No exfoliation happened: Yet it was twelve weeks before it was entirely cicatrised, owing to the loss of skin: And he seems to enjoy the use of the stump as completely, as if that tendon was not lost.



*An Account of some extraordinary Effects arising from Convulsions; being Part of a Letter to John Huxham, M. D. and F. R. S. from William Watson, M. D. F. R. S.*

**I**N the month of January, 1757, I was concerned for a young gentlewoman, who, if the number, continuance, and frequency of their returns be considered, suffered the most violent and severe convulsions I ever knew. At some times the muscular spasms were general; at other times single muscles only, or a number of them, subservient to some particular purpose in the animal oeconomy, were affected: And such was the peculiarity of this case, that after, and in proportion as any single muscle, or any determined number of muscles, had been in a state of spasm, a paralytick inability succeeded to those muscles, which very much disordered and impaired, and several times, even for no small continuance, prevented the patient from performing several of her necessary functions. When the muscles, for instance, subservient to deglutition, had been convulsed, for many hours after the fits had left her she has not been able to swallow a single drop of liquid: So that when attempts have been made to cause her to drink, unless the liquor was immediately thrown back, there was imminent danger of her being strangled. When her eyes have been affected several times, a compleat *gutta serena*, and total blindness has ensued; the patient being able to bear the strong dry-light with open eyes, without being sensible of its influence, or in the least contracting her widely dilated pupils. After one of these fits the blindness continued full five days; and I began to be in fear for the return of her sight.

You Sir, who are so excellently well versed in the animal oeconomy, are not to be informed, that vocification is performed in the *appra arteria*, but that the articulation of sounds into syllables and words is modulated principally by the tongue, and muscles about the larynx. In the case before you, very early in the disease, the spasms seized the muscles about the larynx: The consequence of which was, that after they were over, the patient was unable to utter a word. This faculty however she, once again, recovered; but it continued a very short time, as the fits returned, which again left her deprived of the power of speech. After having lost her voice a second time, her power of speech did not return, even after she was freed from her convulsions, and her ge-

neral health restored. Fourteen months passed, whilst this patient continued absolutely speechless; when, after having violently heated herself by four hours dancing, on a sudden her power of speech returned, and it has continued perfectly free ever since.

What is still further remarkable in this case is, that during the whole time of this patient's continuing speechless, her life was rendered yet more uncomfortable by her having, from the injury to her brain by the spasms, forgot how to write, so as to express her meaning that way: But upon the recovery of her speech, this faculty likewise returned, which she has retained ever since. During the severity of this disease, which continued several weeks, almost every day of which, from the number and violence of the convulsions, I feared would be the patient's last, nothing was left unattempted, which I imagined could tend to prevent the return of the spasms, or lessen their effects. My endeavours so far happily succeeded, that her fits did not return; but the consequences of them continued, more particularly her inability to speak. After some months, however, when she was recruited in her strength, I was desirous of trying the effects of electricity more particularly applied about her throat. This was accordingly attempted; but such was the state of her nerves, and their sensibility to its effects, that electrizing brought back the fits, which again affected her sight: So that I was compelled to desist, lest, in endeavouring to restore her speech, might not only fail in this attempt, but might bring on, possibly, a permanent blindness. I determined therefore to treat the whole to time, which has happily removed all her complaints.

*Our Readers must well remember the remarkable Case of the Cure of Convulsions by an extraordinary Discharge of Worms, p. 420, and the following Observations thereon are very important and useful.*

*Some Observations on the History of the Norfolk Boy, By J. Wall, M. D. a Letter to the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter.*

**S**IR, THE history of the Norfolk Boy, which, you inform me, has been communicated to the Royal Society, seems to deserve a place in the memoirs of this illustrious body, as well on account of its utility, as its singularity.



The symptoms in this case most evidently arose from worms in the intestines; which often occasion unaccountable complaints, and frequently elude the most powerful medicines, as they did in the instance before us, till at last they were dislodged by the enormous quantity of A oil-paint, which the poor boy devoured; and the cause being thus removed, all the effects ceased.

At first sight it appears wonderful, that this immense quantity of white lead did not prove fatal; and that it was not so, could be owing to nothing but the B oil, by which it was enveloped, and its contact and immediate action on the coats of the intestines thereby prevented. But the oil did not only obviate the dangerous effects of this mixture, but appears, to me at least, to have been the chief cause of the success, with which it was happily C attended. I speak this with some restriction, because the lead, as its stypticity was thus covered, might, by its weight, assist in removing the verminous filth, especially as the bowels were made slippery by the oil.

Oil has long been observed to be noxious to insects of all kinds, so that not only those which survive after being cut into several pieces, but those, also, which live long with very little air, and those, which revive by warmth after submersion in water, die irrecoverably, if they are immersed in, or covered with oil. Rhe D and Malpighi have made many experiments to this purpose; and account for the event very rationally, from the oil stopping up all the air vessels, which in these animalcula are very numerous, and distributed almost over their whole bodies. On this account oil has been recom E mended as a vermifuge both by Andry and Hoffman, tho' I believe it has been seldom used in practice in that intention; at least has not been given in quantities sufficient to answer it. Indeed Hoffman himself seems not to lay much stress on it as an anthelmintic, recommending G only as serving to line the inside of the intestines, and to relax spasms in them; and therefore as a proper preparative to be used before any acrid purgatives are ventured on.

The medicines commonly prescribed, mostly depended on, are either of a H violent and drastick nature, or such as are supposed to be able to destroy those worms by some mechanical qualities, e. g. tartar, or otherwise affect their tendons, and yet not have force enough to excite or injure the stomach or intel-

tines. Of the former kind are the leaves and juice of heleborafter, the bark of the Indian cabbage tree, colocintida, resin of jalap, glass of antimony, and the like, the effects of which are commonly violent and dangerous, and sometimes fatal. Of the latter class are crude mercury, and the milder preparations of that mineral, aloes and other bitters, tin filings, neutral salts, and vitriolic acids. Every one conversant in practice too well knows how often these medicines are administered ineffectually. When I had therefore at- tentively considered the history of the Norfolk boy, I determined to try the efficacy of oil in such cases, as it seemed capable of producing great effects, and yet could not be attended with any hazard or danger.

The first person to whom it was given, with this view, was — —, a patient of our infirmary, who was judged to have worms, but had taken several approved medicines for a considerable time without success. In a consultation with the other physicians, the following form was pre- scribed.

D R. Ol. Oliv. lb. ss. Sp. vol. aromat. 3ij  
M. cap. Coch. iii. mane et H. S.

The volatile spirit was added here to make the oil saponaceous, and by that means more easily miscible with the juices in the stomach and *prima via*. This medicine E answered our expectations, and in a few days brought away several worms.

— Lacy, a poor boy of the parish of Feckenham in this county, aged thirteen years, was, as I was informed, about three or four years ago seized with convulsion fits, which gradually deprived F him of his senses, and reduced him to a state of idiocy. He had taken several anthelminticks and purgatives, particularly the *Pulv. Cornacbin.* but never had voided any worms, tho' all the symptoms seemed plainly to shew, that they were the cause of his disorder. As he greedily swallow- ed any thing, which was offered him, without distinction, I at first ordered him a mixture of linseed oil 3vij Tinct. sac. 3j; of which he took four large spoon- fuls night and morning. He persisted in the use of this one whole week without at all nauseating it, towards the latter end G of which time he voided one round worm of a great length. He now began to shew much aversion to the medicine; on which account the Tinctur. sac. was omitted; and he was ordered to take the oil alone in the same quantities. This he continu- ed to do a fortnight longer, during which H time



time he voided 60 more worms, and in a great measure recovered the use of his reason. This account I had from the apothecary, who, by my directions, supplied him with the medicines.

Soon after this, I ordered the same medicine to be given to Elizabeth Abell, a poor girl in the same neighbourhood, reduced by epileptic fits to such a state of idiocy, as to eat her own excrements. It caused her to void several worms, but she did not recover her senses.

Since this time I have given the oil to several persons with good success, and therefore I cannot but recommend a further trial of it; since it is a remedy, which may be used with safety in almost any quantity; a character, which very few of the anthelmintick medicines deserve.

It is probable that some oils are more destructive to worms than others. Andry (*Traité de la generation des vers* Cap. 3.) prefers nut oil, and tells us, that a human worm voided alive, being put into that oil died instantly; whereas another worm, voided at the same time, lived several hours in oil of sweet almonds, tho' in a languishing state. This difference he afterwards (cap. 9.) endeavours to account for, by supposing, that the oil of almonds is more porous, and consequently less able to preclude the entrance of air into the the worms. And indeed there is some reason to conclude, that oils which dry in the open air, such as nut and linseed oil, are of a closer texture, less mixed with water, and consequently more anthelmintic, than those oils, which freeze by cold, and will not dry in the open air; † such as those from olives or almonds. Andry tells us, that at Milan the mothers have a custom to give their children, once or twice a week, roasts dips in nut oil, with a little wine, to kill the worms. And I know a lady in the country, who gives the poor children in her neighbourhood the same oil with great success.

I would recommend this remedy to be used in as large doses as the stomach will well bear. To which purpose, it may be advisable to join it either with aromatics, bitters or essential oils, such as the case may require. Andry orders the oil to be taken fasting, assigning this for a reason, that the stomach being then most empty, it more readily embraces and stifles the worms. During this course it will be

I have since been informed, that the boy's parents being extremely poor, the worms were left off, as soon as he began to recover; and that, upon their disuse for some time, he was again attacked with the same fits as before.

† All oils dry more readily after they have been boiled; by which the superfluous parts are carried off. Drying oils are also made by the addition of just sufficient absorbent humidities.

necessary at proper intervals, to give either, mercurial or aloetic medicines.

I cannot close this paper without observing, that, from the history of the Norfolk boy, we may learn, in similar cases, where the head is not idiopathic, never to despair absolutely of a cure, notwithstanding the disease has been of very long standing. For in this boy, tho' the oppression in the brain and nerves had continued many years, and had been so violent, as to deprive him not only of his intellectual faculties, but almost all his sensations; yet were not the organs much impaired thereby, but he recovered all his senses again, as soon as the irritation and spasms in the intestines, which first caused all these terrible symptoms, were removed. The same thing, in a less degree, was observable in the Feckenham boy, mentioned before; and we have had two remarkable instances of the same kind at the Worcester infirmary; where a boy and his sister, of the name of Moses, received a perfect cure, and recovered the entire use of their senses, after having been rendered idiots (tho' not in so high a degree as the Norfolk boy) for more than two years, by epileptic fits proceeding from worms.

Worcester, Dec. 7, 1748.

J. WALL

P. 3. As the following history has some analogy with the subject we are now upon, I beg leave to subjoin it by way of postscript.

A young girl of the name of Lowbridge at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, nine years old, had been long troubled with a gnawing pain at the stomach, which growing gradually more violent, I was at last called to her. About a quarter of an hour before I reached the house, she was seized with a violent vomiting, whereby she brought up an amazing number of small animals supposed, to be upwards of thousand, together with a vast quantity of clear viscid-phlegm. In shape they resembled millepedes, except that some of them, being examined by a magnifying glass, appeared to have a small filament which arose from the middle of the body, and might probably have served to lead them to their nidus. They were of different sizes, from that of the largest millepede, to some that were scarce perceptible.

mother told me, that the worms were left off, as soon as he began to recover; and that, upon their disuse for some time, he was again attacked with the same fits as before.



so that they appeared to have been generated at different times, and grown in the stomach. As the child was suddenly seized with this effort to vomit, she discharged her stomach on the floor of the parlour where she was sitting. The millepedes, they told me, were at first very lively, and crept briskly different ways; but they did not live long in the open air. They were lying on the floor when I came to her, so that I could not be imposed on as to the verity of the fact. After this evacuation, the child's stomach grew perfectly easy, and continued so.

*An Account of an extraordinary Storm of Hail, in Virginia. By Francis Fauquier, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and F. R. S. Communicated by William Fauquier, Esq; F. R. S. to the Rev. Tho. Birch, D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society.*

In a letter I received from my brother, the lieutenant governor of Virginia, he gives an account of a very remarkable storm of hail; which, if you think it worth communicating to the society, is very much at their service.

It happened on Sunday the 9th of July, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was preceded by some thunder and lightning. It was a small cloud, that did not seem to threaten much before breaking, and did not extend a mile in breadth. It passed over the middle of the town of Williamsburgh, and the skirts of the town had but little of it. Its course was from N. by W. to by E. The hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, were most of them of an oblong square form; many of them an inch and half long, and about three fourths of an inch wide and deep; and from one of most of them there proceeded sharp points, promuberant at least half an inch. I say he cooled his wine, and froze it with some of them, the next day; they were not totally dissolved when I went to bed on Monday night. This broke every pane of glass on the side of his house, and destroyed all garden things entirely.

He mentions likewise the heats to have been more than usual in that country in summer; and, particularly, on the 1st of August, his thermometer (which he put on the outside of his house on the north aspect) was at 97, by Fahrenheit's graduation, and some other days as high as 94 or 95.

I am S<sup>r</sup>,  
Your most obedient  
humble servant,  
W. FAUQUIER.

*Conclusion of the Account of BOMBAY and SURAT, in the East-Indies. (See p. 516.)*

WITH regard to the city of Surat, it is situated on the continent, about 160 miles to the north of Bombay, and about 25 miles up the river Tappes, or Tapti, on the right hand side going up. The river has nothing remarkable, but this city, on the banks of it, which is, perhaps, one of the greatest instances in the known world, of the power of trade to bring, in so little a time, wealth, arts, and population, to any spot where it can be brought to settle.

It is not later than the middle of the last century, that this place was the repair of a few merchants, who, under the shelter of an old insignificant castle, formed a town, which, in a few years, became one of the most considerable in the world, not only for trade but size; being at least as large, and to the full as populous, as London, within the walls, and contains a number of very good houses, according to the Indian architecture. A wall was soon after its taking the form of a town, built round it, to defend it from the insults of the Marattas or Ghenims, who had twice pillaged it. The castle, which is by the river side, and which you pass in your way up to the city, appears a strange huddle of building, fortified with cannon, mounted here and there without order and meaning, and without an attempt at any thing like military architecture.

In this city, before the East India company became invested with the possession of Bombay, was the presidency of their affairs on that coast. For which purpose they had a factory established there, with several great privileges allowed them by the Mogul government, and even after the seat of the presidency was transferred to Bombay, they continued a factory here, which yet not being spacious enough to contain their effects, they hired another nearer the water side, which was called the new factory.

In the mean time this city flourished, and grew the center, and indeed the only staple of India, it being much more frequented for the sake of the vent goods of all sorts met with there, from whence they were distributed particularly to the inland provinces, than for either the natural productions or manufactures of the country, though they also made a considerable part of its commerce. In short, there was hardly an article of merchandize that can be named, but what was to be found at all



all times here, almost as readily as in London itself. The company carried on annually a large investment of piece-goods, especially of the coarse ones, for the Guinea market; but the English interest and influence seem of late years to have greatly declined, amidst the confusion and embroils of the country, a circumstance every where fatal to trade, and to that security and credit which are the life of it.

Whilst the Mogul government was in vigour, there was such a shew of justice, as induced the merchants of all religions and denominations to take shelter under it. The Gentoos especially resorted to it, and took up their abode there, not only on the account of trade, but for their preferring a Moorish form of government to the living under Gentoos, who had none at all.

The year 1732, (on occasion of some disputes among the chiefs) was the epoch of the declension of the Surat trade, and the beginning of all the disorders, broils, and confusion that followed, in which the English were not exempt from their share of suffering.

The governor of Surat keeps his seat of administration at what is called the Durbar, where he is generally present himself, and gives his orders. It is here that all actions, criminal and civil, are brought before him, and summarily dispatched in the eastern manner.

At Surat they excel in the art of ship-building. If their models were as fine as those of the English, of whom especially they prefer the imitation, there would be no exaggeration in averring, that they build incomparably the best ships in the world for duration, and that of any size, even to a thousand tons and upwards. But their naval, like their other architecture, has always something clumsy, unfinished, and unartist-like in it, otherwise the reign of their ships is much longer than that of the European-built ones. It is not uncommon for one of them to last a century, and that too not so much owing to the commonly summer seas in those parts, as to the solidity of their workmanship, and the nature of the wood they employ.

As to the first, their bottoms and sides are composed of planks let into one another, in the nature of what is called rabbit work; so that the seams are impenetrable; and the knees, or crooked timbers, are generally of the natural growth into that form, without being forced or warped by fire, especially where particular care is

taken of their construction, and their expence not spared.

The wood is a sort called Teak, to the full as durable as oak, and has, besides this property, that it is not so apt, in an engagement, to fly in splinters, which usually do more mischief to the men than the balls themselves. They have also a peculiar way of preserving their ships bottoms, by occasionally rubbing into them an oil they call wood oil, which the planks imbibe, and serves greatly to nourish and keep them from decay.

They do not either launch their ships as we do from slips, but by digging canals from the water to where the stocks, or what they call cradles, are, from which they are, as it were, dropped into the stream that is brought up to them.

The masting generally used in the country ships are pohoon-masts, chiefly from the Malabar coast; but for the cordage, what is worth any thing, must come from Europe: Their coyr-ropes, made of the fibres of cocoa-nut husks, being for either running or standing rigging, more harsh and untractable than what is produced from hemp. I have, however, seen very serviceable and large coyr-cables, which, in opposition to the European ones, last much the longest in salt-water, fresh being apt to rot them.

Their anchors are mostly European, our iron being much better, and better worked. As to sails, they are very well supplied by the country manufacture of cotton into a sail-cloth called Dungan, which, though not so strong or lasting as canvas, Holland's duck, or vitry, whilst in use, more pliant, and less apt to split than they are. And for pitch, they have the gum of a tree, which is called Damar, that is not at all inferior to any other.

Their navigators are very indifferent artists; formerly they used to get Europeans to command their ships, but now they make a shift to do without them, being trained up to it some of the natives who may just serve in those parts, where they seldom put to sea but in the fair season, and where, consequently, they cannot meet with storms to try their skill.

In Surat, there are some very fine houses in their style of building, which are partly gentoo, and partly moreish. The most of the greatest note are so contrived, that the gateway is defensible against any sudden irruption of a few armed men, a circumstance of not a small import, in a place where often the withstanding the brunt of any persons sent by the



ment to oppress, or destroy the owner, is attended with future security, by the alarm raising a party to relieve, or oppose his proceedings. The private apartments lie backwards, for the greater security of the women, of whom the Moors, especially, are remarkably jealous. They are very fond of having one room, at least, in particular, where a fountain is kept playing in the midst of it, by the noise of which they are lulled to sleep, and refreshed by the coolness it diffuses through the apartment, but which is attended with a damp, of which I would not advise an European to make the experiment. Besides too the common convenience of eastern sofas, which are so commodious for their manner of sitting cross-legged, they all like European looking glasses, which are what they chiefly hang their rooms with. Another ornament too they have, which has not an ill effect upon the eye, and that is, the beams of the chamber ceiling curiously inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl, like the hand scrutores that come from thence, in flourishes and scroll-work, agreeable to the Moreish taste. They have generally a kind of saloon, which they call a diwan, entirely open on one side to the garden, where they have fountains playing, which, joined to the variegated flower beds in front of it, of which they are very curious, add to the pleasantness and airiness of the prospect. In summer too, when the heats are the intensest, tho' never so intolerable as in many other places, nor unwholesome that I could ever learn, they have country recesses a little way out of town, where they reside, or go in parties to enjoy themselves in their gardens and frescoes, by the side of the waters with which they are furnished. The English company had especially a very pleasant garden, kept for the use and recreation of the gentlemen of the factory, though lately indeed the incursions of the Marattas, to the very gates of the city, and the constant alarms of the council, have made those rural recesses unsafe to consist with a satisfactory enjoyment of them.

The streets of Surat are irregularly laid out, but have one property which renders them agreeable to the walkers in the heat of the day; and that is, a compact width of them being left at bottom, the stories of the houses are carried up so high, that the uppermost apartments on each side of the street are so close to one another, that one may with ease converse from them; a circumstance of building, that, whilst it over-

shades the street, does not exclude a free ventilation, which is rather attracted by it. The shops, however, though in this great trading city, where every thing almost that can be asked for is to be found, have a very mean appearance, the dealers keeping their goods chiefly in warehouses, and selling by samples.

As to the living in Surat, there is not in the world a better place, whilst the communication with the country is open. For to say nothing of the abundance of every article, which an unbounded importation throws into the market there, the natural productions of the soil are excellent in their kind, and thereby atone for their perhaps being less cheap, as to the quantity, than at some other places of India, as at Bengal especially, where the cattle and poultry are bought at a very low rate, and yet turn out dear by the time they are properly fed for the table. Here then all manner of eatables are at a reasonable price, ready for immediate use, and as good as can any where be found. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India, for its singular whiteness, substance, and taste; and nothing can exceed their fallads and roots. There are also many kinds of wild fowl and game to be had at an easy rate.

As to wines and spirituous liquors, the Europeans depend chiefly on importation for them, few relishing the distillery of the country, which, however, produces various strong spirits, to which they give names that would seem odd; such as spirit of mutton, spirit of deer, spirit of goat, but for the reason they annex to it, which is their throwing into the still, according to the liquor they propose, a joint of mutton, a haunch of venison, or a quarter of a goat, which give respectively their names to the distillation. This they imagine, how justly I do not pretend to know, superadds to the liquor a certain mellowness, and softness, that corrects the fierceness of the spirit.

Surat is the only sea port of very considerable note, and unpossessed by the Europeans, in the whole immense dominions of the mogul. It is easily imaginable, that the inland trade, especially to Delly and Agra, the capital residences of that court, which are about a month's journey from Surat, must employ a number of caravans, or cassilabs, for the distribution of the imports. But unfortunately the roads (never perfectly safe, in account of the independent Rajahs) are lately grown much less so, from the troubles and convulsions of the whole country.

By sitting the country, especially what lies between the Lippe and the Roor, and



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**I**N all the histories which I have perused, I could not discover that any age or nation has ever produced a counsellor more wise and faithful to a king, or a patriot more affectionate and public-spirited to a country, than the eminent minister now at the helm: Not a statesman has ever served a prince, or a people "with an abler head, a purer heart, and cleaner hands." Undeviating and unwearied he constantly pursues the paths where clear wisdom, steady integrity, and genuine patriotism lead the way. It is not in the power of the richest and brightest temptations to attract him from the duties of a prudent, a virtuous, and a vigilant administration. He will not, as *Atalanta* of old, lose the important race, in which he is engaged, by stopping to admire and gather up any golden apples. No: He has no desire to abound in wealth, to shine in grandeur, and regale in luxury. His fortune, as a very temperate antient owned for himself, has raised him above wanting the necessities of life, and his philosophy above wishing for the superfluities of it. In public and in private he recommends virtuous manners and upright principles, and what is most laudable, he confirms his salutary doctrine by his signal example. Indeed this entirely generous-hearted minister has no ambition, but to promote the true honour of his royal master; no avarice, but to increase the real wealth of the nation; no pleasure, but the labour to do public good: Nor will he think himself happy, until he has established the happiness of his king and country upon a solid and lasting foundation.

This is the great minister, of whom an ingenious and reverend author foretold, "that when he appeared, he would best be seen by his own lustre, and that he would not only have honest intentions of mind, but wisdom to plan and courage to execute." These predictions may now be rightly understood, since they are truly fulfilled in the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT Esq; one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. This is he, who greatly shines in his administration, and greatly outshines his predecessors in virtue, and judgment, foresight, fortitude and public-spirit. This is he, who assiduously and attentively studies to preserve the constitution of this kingdom in purity and vigour, and the government of it in

dignity and honour. This is he, who, under the favour of that god whom he devoutly worships, and the approbation of that sovereign, whom he dutifully loves, concerted the plan, and directed the execution, of those wise and valiant measures, which have produced a series of happy events and celebrated successes. These successes have not only maintained the safety but augmented the prosperity of this realm. They have added various valuable jewels to the crown, several signal honours to the flag, and many enriching advantages to the commerce, of the British nation. Upon these just and due considerations, the true Britons look on this consummate statesman, as an illustrious benefactor to the whole community of the land. They regard him with gratitude, think of him with affection, speak of him with applause, and always remember him with veneration: Nay, I am confident, the more any sincere lover of his country consults his reason, the stronger will his passion be to acknowledge the superior benefits which have arisen and still arise, to the public, from Mr. PITT's extensive genius, his moral virtues, and political abilities. Thus I think, and as I think describe, fully assured that it is but just to praise those perfections in a minister which will be for ever praise-worthy.

As I have been speaking of Mr. PITT's perfections, I cannot omit this opportunity of commending the plan of vigorously pushing the war on the sea, our natural element. This is a most judicious and auspicious scheme, and will prove the most effectual measure to reduce to reason the enormous disturber of mankind. Not only the rectitude of this plan has appeared, but the pre-eminence of it has glared, in several late naval expeditions. Did not those prudent and brave expeditions deeply depress the essential interests of the French, and highly advance our own? Did they not carry thunder and lightning, consternation and conquest into the divers of the enemy's important settlements? Did they not in a short course of time, make his majesty's cause and name triumphant in distant and diverse regions? Have not those naval expeditions made the all-grasping Lewis sensible that the rights of the British empire are not to be treacherously usurped, nor strength insolently provoked, without and severe avengement? Have they not manifested to him, that success and victory are not inseparably annexed to crown, his ambition, his power, passion or perfidy? Have they not convinced



that neither his coasts are inaccessible, nor his forts impregnable, nor his fortitude invincible. All the said particulars, tho' expressed in a questionable way, are certain, well-known, conspicuous facts, avouched by *truth*, and applauded by *justice*.

But to proceed; in my last essay (see p. 526.) I spoke with high esteem and just praise of the reasonable and signal victory, which the undaunted admiral Knowen, with the gallant officers and animated seamen under his command, obtained over the boasted Toulon Squadron of capital French men of war. I shall here only add, that this recent and renowned achievement still makes the whole kingdom rejoice: Where is a true Briton who can think of it without a transport of delight in his heart, or speak of it without a triumph of joy upon his tongue? In short, there is not a true Briton, but who hears, sees, feels, and understands, that the wisdom in concerting the plan of a maritime war, and the courage in executing it, have been, and still are, most eminently beneficial to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of GREAT BRITAIN, and have rendered her, more than ever she was, awful to her enemies, amiable to her allies, and admirable to the world.

Still farther; the judicious and vigorous prosecution of a sea-war has greatly disconcerted the pompous plans of the French councils, and grievously disappointed their magnificent hopes. It has alarmed, overawed, and forced them to maintain at home many thousands of their troops to guard their own coasts, and has strongly restrained them from sending forth such very numerous succours, as they so fully threaten'd, to counteract and destroy our magnanimous and glorious success. It has hitherto deterred the haughty, hereditary foe of this nation from making any actual attempt to disturb our internal peace, and destroy our domestic tranquillity. Thus, if I may avail myself of a common allusion, it is clearly evident that the maritime war has been a fatal bar in the way of the French ministers, and has often distorted their aim, thrown off the bias, and made them fail, in the execution of the intended plan. Indeed the plan of a naval war, as at present, with clear wisdom, and accompanied with firm bravery, is at once the terror of the French, the ruin of their navigation, and the destruction of their commerce. Hence we may very

reasonably preface that it will finally have the greatest efficacy to humble their grand monarch, to confound his policy, overset his power, and make him feel that his arrogance is folly, his ambition vanity, and his perfidiousness vexation of spirit.

Yet, tho' we often can justly glory in repelling the efforts of his power, we never can repress the emotions of his malevolence. He will always remain, in the natural disposition of his mind, our malignant, rancorous, and envious enemy. But we must not suffer the inborn animosity of his heart to raise any uneasy apprehensions in our heads. We ought to be glad our condition is not below his envy, and still more glad that it is above his malice.

#### ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

*Account of the Duke de Belleisle's Letters to Marshal de Contades, found among the Papers of Mons. de Contades, after the Battle of Minden. Translated from the Originals.*

THESE letters, said to be translated from the originals, were written between the 8th of July and the 10th of December, 1758, inclusive, among which is the letter printed by authority in the London Gazette (see before p. 449.) wherein mention is made, "That before the end of September, M. Contades was to make a downright desert before the line of their quarters."

This was not the only letter among them, wherein directions were given for making a downright desert of the countries; for it appears by a letter dated in September following, (1758) as follows: "You must, at any rate, consume all sort of subsistence on the higher Lippe, in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, and in the country which lies betwixt the Lippe, Paderborn, and Warbourg; this will be so much subsistence taken from the enemy from this day to the end of October. That you must destroy every thing which you cannot consume, so as to make a desert of all Westphalia, from Lipstadt and Munster, as far as the Rhine, on one hand, and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn as far as Cassel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or to the lower Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under Mons. de Soubise, that they may not have it in their power to take possession of Cassel, and much less to march to Marbourg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lahn, or to



to those which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left side of the Roer, and on the right side of the Rhine as far as Dusseldorp, and at Cologne."

In another, dated October 3, is the following passage: "What makes it the more necessary to reduce all Westphalia to a desert, is, that we have certain advice, that the king of Prussia has formed a project, which has been approved of by the king of England, for carrying on the war during a great part of the winter, believing that this will be the surest means of distressing us; and people are now actually employed at Hamburgh, and in all the great towns, in making great coats, light boots, gloves, caps, and calots for their troops. But if, after all these precautions, they shall be obliged to carry their forage from the lower Weser by land, in order to attack our quarters on the lower part of the Roer and on the Rhine, they will never be able to succeed in it, because of the impracticability of the roads at that season of the year, and of the length of the way: They will therefore have no resource left but the lower Rhine, and even there they must go upon the canals and territories of Holland. I make no doubt of your being able to raise sufficient obstacles against any such attempt, and that you will take all the necessary precautions for that purpose."

And in a third there is the following: "You know the necessity of consuming, or destroying, as far as possible, all the subsistence, especially the forage, betwixt the Weser and the Rhine on the one hand; and on the other, betwixt the Lippe, the bishopric of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and so to make a desert of Westphalia and Hesse."

A paragraph in another letter is worded still stronger, as follows: "The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the most fertile, and the most plentiful; they must, therefore, be eat up to the very roots: And as Mons. de Soubise, for the reasons above-mentioned, neither must, nor ought, to follow the enemy into the country of Hanover, he will probably only keep with him what troops are necessary for the security of Cassel."

And in another part of the same letter he says, "I see prince Ferdinand is at Munster: I am told, that he has ordered the magazines at Osnabruck to be brought there. It will be very vexatious if he should be able to maintain so great a quarter so near you. This is one reason more for depriving him of all other means, by wasting the country, especially what lies betwixt the Lippe and the Roer, and

all that is in the country of La Marck and Waldeck."

These few extracts (we think) may serve to shew the intent and meaning of M. de Belleisle was totally to destroy the country, notwithstanding all the pains taken by M. Maubert, author of the Brussels Gazette, to explain away the meaning of the letter printed in the London Gazette. Maubert says, "That to make a desert of a country could mean no more, than to leave in it no tenable post, nor any subsistence which might draw them thither."

This is the way they intended to have dealt with their enemies.—The method they intended to follow with their friends may be seen by the following letters, dated Versailles, Dec. 7, and 10, 1758.

"You did mighty well, to talk in the most absolute tone, with regard to the necessities they must furnish our troops; it is necessary to speak in that tone to Germans; and you will find your account in using the same to the regencies of the elector of Cologne, and still more to that of the palatine."

"It is no small matter that M. Gayet is satisfied with the second conversation he has had with M. Grete. This proves the possibility of having subsistence, and that there is certainly forage in the country. I see, but too plainly, that the Palatine court is not very well disposed; but let things be as they will, the king's army must live; and after using all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our hands, we must make use of it, and draw from the country of Bergue what shall be necessary for the subsistence of the garrison of Dusseldorp, and of the light troops, and reserve what may be brought thence from Alsace and the Bishopricks for a call of necessity; or if we shall be obliged to draw together a body of troops, more or less considerable, which may very possibly happen before six weeks or two months are past."

In this collection of letters the same one published in the London Gazette, and dated July 23, 1759, is here dated July 23, 1758; which will appear to be the proper date, to any one who considers the circumstances of the two armies at the time, and compares it with the other letters in this collection.

TO illustrate our accounts of the glorious expedition against the conquest of QUEBEC, we have given our readers the following fine PLAN of the River St. Lawrence, and of the operations of our forces by sea and land, referred to them to the foregoing pages, 558—569.



London  
under the  
weight  
of the  
siege

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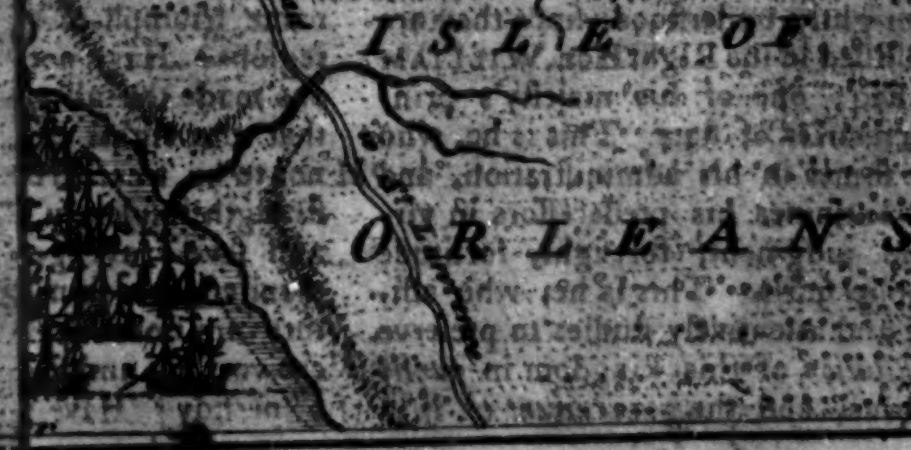
MAP OF THE  
ACTION gained by the ENGLISH  
at QUEBEC, Sep. 13. 1759.

**A**  
**RIVER**  
Falls of M  
with the  
**SIEGE**

British Army. Major-General Schuyler. Lieutenant- General Rouseall.	French Army. M. de Seneval. Royal Roussillon.
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Hospital  
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**A PLAN of the  
RIVER S<sup>T</sup> LAWRENCE,**  
from the  
Falls of Montmorenci to Sillery;  
with the Operations of the  
SIEGE of QUEBEC.



**References**

- 1 Small Vessels with Artillery Stores . . .
- 2 Sea Horse . . .
- 3 Launch . . .
- 4 Squirrel . . .
- 5 Transports with Troops ready for Landing, after the First Battalion had gained the Heights . . .
- 6 Boats that deceived the Enemy, and to which the Boats moored that protected the Fleet from the Rafts of Fire . . .









*[The page contains two columns of text that is extremely faded and illegible. The text appears to be a formal document or letter, possibly from the 18th or 19th century, given the style of the paper and the layout. The left column is approximately 45% of the page width, and the right column is approximately 55%. There are some faint markings and what might be a signature or initials at the bottom of the right column, but they are not legible.]*



*Extract from Brigadier General Townshend's excellent and spirited Dedication, (to the Earl of Shaftesbury, &c.) of the Plan of Discipline composed for the Militia of the County of Norfolk, by Lieut. Col. Windham.*

"YOUR lordship, and the other illustrious personages to whom this little volume is addressed, will, I flatter myself, find no impropriety in its claiming your consideration, and aspiring to your patronage. The work (such as it is) springs from the zeal of some friends to a national militia, in the county of Norfolk, who, confiding in the irresistible principle of the measure, and the general sentiments of that independent county, have been greatly instrumental in carrying it into execution, in spite of every obstacle which the pride and envy of particular men could suggest, or the violence and artifice of their agents could practice against it. As nothing could more effectually promote the success of this measure in general than a communication between the several counties, whereby each will see what has been done in the other, and judge what is worth adopting, my worthy friend, the author of this little work, has charged me with the manner of introducing it to your lordships, knowing that I have the honour of being acquainted with many of you; and I embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity which it affords me, of thus publicly acknowledging my just and grateful veneration, as an Englishman, for the truly noble and patriot part which your lordships have acted on this occasion; recalling so fully to our minds, the ancient spirit, independence, and splendour of our British nobility.

However shamefully backward a part of this kingdom still appears, in resolving whether it will owe its preservation to itself, or delegate a circumstance of so much happiness and honour to fortuitous and inadequate resources; yet, my lords, the progress which the militia has made in these counties, where your lordships personal dignity and family-influence attended it, no longer leaves the most prejudiced caviller an opportunity of denying its practicability as to the civil part of the bill; the common people having seen their error, in the views of their last year's instructors, and the meetings for the ball not being now attended with volunteers instead of rioters. Our military sceptics now direct their whole artillery against the military part of the act: To obviate, November, 1759.

therefore, the objections on this side, a worthy gentleman of Norfolk, tho' no regular bred soldier, nor the offspring of the parade, has endeavoured to prove how easily an healthy, robust countryman, or a resolute mechanic, may be taught the use of arms; and how very attainable that degree of military knowledge is, which will enable a country gentleman to command a platoon; consequently, that under proper encouragement, it is very possible for this kingdom (the constant rival of the most powerful nation in the world, and engaged often for its own sake to defend the liberties of others) to establish so numerous and permanent a force as may enable it at all times to act with superiority abroad, without endangering its own safety or liberties at home. —How astonishing is it then, my lords, that there should be men, whose rank and knowledge should put them above such prejudices, who maintain, that in a nation circumstanced like this, a militia is dangerous, sometimes that it is impracticable. Even of your lordships order, some who once raised a body of men, not totally unlike a militia, are now become so very military, as to affect to despise it; imagining, perhaps, that the safety of Britain would again, under such dreadful circumstances, be better trusted to troops of their dependents, raised on a sudden, than to that general effort, which it is but reasonable to expect from the whole nation, when armed in its defence: A resource which has been ever found to answer, even in nations far inferior to the British in natural courage. But, my lords, if those who remember the disgrace and distraction of the year 1745, have not yet learned to wish for some farther security at home, at a time when we must send forth the greatest part of our armies, for the protection of our colonies, or the support of our allies; I will not flatter myself that I shall be able to prevail with them; nor can I expect better success from addressing those who have drawn no instructions of this kind from the events of the year 1756; little inferior to the terror and disgrace, tho' arising from a different cause. For then our whole force being detained at home, through real or imagined danger, our enemies had nearly over-ran all our colonies; Minorca fell; Great Britain imported a foreign army for her protection, and her flag and character sunk into the lowest contempt. What was the justification made use of in those days? Was it not our defenceless state at home? Let me



me ask, has care been taken to provide for that defect, should the events of war (which no man can command) bring back that scene? Or is our present security, in the midst of our success, owing to any thing but the vigorous measures (unknown in those days I have mentioned) resulting from the singular intrepidity of an eminent individual?—It will be proper, my lords, to assure you, that I have seen this short and easy exercise taught and executed with the greatest success. I have myself made a gentleman perfectly master of it in two or three mornings, so as to perform it with grace and spirit. Our militia men learn it in seven or eight days; some of them in less time. Were I to enter into any description of it, I should anticipate the following sheets; but it is incumbent upon me to declare, that I have a very small share in the composition, the chief part of it being the result of a very active mind and military turn in my worthy friend; which shews how deep a man of parts may penetrate any into science, without having first gone thro' the regular degrees, so often esteemed by pedants the essential parts of a man's education. My friend is much less indebted to me than to our adjutant Mr. Mowat, who being esteemed a very good one in the army, is an authority which I beg leave to avail myself of, with scrupulous men of his profession, in favour of the work. It is impossible for me to conclude this dedication to your lordships (the first indeed I ever wrote) without acknowledging that assistance which the militia has received from the harmony and good will with which the military gentlemen have co-operated with it in several counties. If with their example had been more generally imitated.—However, my lords, under all the discouragements which this national act has met with, thro' flights, delays, and evasions, on the parts of those, whose duty it was to execute this law, with that zeal which becomes every good and faithful magistrate; it must nevertheless derive too much strength from your lordships countenance and authority to fail at last. On the contrary, as we see it walks alone, having from the goodness of its frame survived much unnatural treatment, to the joy of every good Englishman, and not a little, I believe, to the astonishment of some of its good humours and guardians, we may now venture to flatter ourselves it will live to full maturity, and become a most useful part of the constitution, &c.

[The short history of the Origin &c. of the military exercise, from the foregoing work in our next.]

PROPOSALS for the Improvement of INFIRMARIES in the Country.

TO THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS matters of public utility are most conveniently proposed to public consideration through the channel of your Magazine, give me leave, to make use of it for the conveyance of such thoughts as occur to me on a subject of no little importance to the most valuable members of society, both rich and poor. Our public charities are (and not altogether without reason) become the glory and boast of our country, and of the present age: Amongst these, the ample and comfortable provision made for the industrious poor, when labouring under sickness, or other maladies, by the public infirmaries, are not the least extensive or useful. It is unquestionably demonstrable that no private or single person can do so much good, and give such effectual relief to the indigent by the application of the same sum in any other way, as by a contribution to these christian establishments, wherein it is scarce possible to be deceived in the objects, as they are all to pass the examination of physicians and surgeons. But these infirmaries appear to be any way cramped, and capable of being more fully and beneficially extended, charity and humanity will surely require us at least to attempt every manifest and practicable improvement of them.

Several foundations of this kind have been by way of county, instead of public hospitals; and tho' subscriptions are generally received from persons out of the county, yet few of those can be expected where the admission of patients is confined to the natives or inhabitants of that particular county.

There would be little objection to this scheme, could we suppose a county to be exactly circular, and the infirmary built in the centre of it; but even were there any other charitable foundation or establishment of the same nature in the county, it were surely to be with speciality in fevers, and cases of great urgency, that the patient could procure assistance there. But supposing, what is no uncommon case, that the county is



an irregular oblong form, and the county-town where the infirmary is to be built, is situated near one of the extremities: For instance, was a county-infirmary to be erected at Buckingham, and no patient could be admitted from Brackley, just in the neighbourhood, because it is in Northamptonshire, tho' they might from Eaton or Colnbrooke, about 30 miles distant: Again, was a county-infirmary for Oxfordshire, or Berkshire, to be placed at Oxford or at Reading, and no admission, for patients from Botley, the next adjoining parish to Oxford, because 'twas in Berkshire; or no admission for patients from Caversham, the next adjoining parish to Reading, because it was in Oxfordshire; whilst all the county about Banbury in Oxfordshire, and about Farringdon in Berkshire, at a very great distance from the county towns, might enjoy the benefit of the infirmary (tho' not to enjoy'd but at a very great expence,) would not the cruelty and absurdity of this be evident? Yet this is more or less the case in all infirmaries confined to a particular county.

I would now ask if there be not an obvious remedy, by drawing a circle, either real upon a map, or if you please imaginary, whereof the situation of the infirmary shall be the center; or, in other words, admitting all patients within such distance; would not the revenues be greatly increased by the number of subscribers upon such a rational foundation? And if a fondness or preference to a particular county should, without any reason, be allowed to prevail, there may still, however, be admission for every inhabitant of that county. The managers of the Salisbury hospital have very prudently formed theirs a public, and not a county infirmary, to the great benefit of the charity and increase of their revenue. I mention this as an example, upon a supposition that it is always for the benefit of such hospitals to have as large a number of subscribers as may be. If it should be granted that every subscriber having a right to recommend one or more patients according to the value of his subscription, and the rules of the hospital, it will fill the house too full; I answer, that an enlargement of subscriptions might enable the governors to enlarge their hospital. But if not, then they are the judges what their fund will enable them to do, and how many patients can be admitted at any one time. These things they may regulate at their pleasure, and provided there be no par-

tiality, but every subscriber has his turn to recommend in a regular course, according to the rules of the infirmary, and value of the subscription, there can be no just cause of complaint. — If it be said that interfering with other counties may be an injury to them, and prevent the like kind of charitable foundation amongst them; I apprehend just the contrary, viz. that it may give them a benefit which they could not otherwise have. For it is evident that infirmaries can no where be established, but in places where there are resident physicians and surgeons to perform their charitable and necessary offices to the sick: And that is not in every county-town; for there are no physicians now resident in Buckingham, Bedford, Okeham, and some other county towns: Then how few patients are sent from very distant places, tho' in the same county, the registers of every hospital will testify.

As I have nothing in view but the public benefit, if there can be any reasonable objections to such a proposal, I shall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who will be pleased to communicate them: If not, then it is to be hoped this may become matter of consideration to many worthy and charitable persons, who are concerned in affairs of this nature.

*Translation of a Letter from a Gentleman at Hanover to his Friend at London, dated Oct. 12.*

“IF ever the French troops, in contempt of the laws of war, gave the lie to their nation's boast of surpassing all Europe in humanity, it was on occasion of the retreat, or flight, which they were forced to make after the memorable battle of Minden or Tonhausen. — The greatest part of the principalities of Calenberg, Gottengen and Grubenhagen, will bear for many years the melancholy marks of the violences committed by the French troops; which shew too plainly what the king's other German dominions would have suffered, had not providence employed the unparalleled valour and mighty arm of the worthy prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the troops under his command, to hinder the execution of instructions given by a minister, respectable for his rank and for his years; but highly to be blamed for his sentiments of inhumanity; proofs of which have fallen into the hands of those, whose country, according to him, was to be made a desert. — But let us come to the fact, or rather to the facts, the recital of which makes my hair stand



an end; I should be inclined to question the truth of them, if I had not made the strictest inquiry into it. To constrain the inhabitants on their route to furnish all the provisions they had in their houses, without leaving any for the subsistence of themselves and their cattle, would have been, in some measure, excusable in an army, which, after losing a battle and a great part of its baggage, was retiring precipitately, having at its heels the brave hereditary prince of Brunswick, the guardian angel of the poor people whose lives and effects were heavily threaten'd. To burn what was not used, and to search, for that end, the vaults, grainaries and fields, is but little in comparison of the cruelty of those runaways, in forcing the inhabitants, without regard to age, by beating them with sticks, by blows with swords, bayonets and muskets, and even by such tortures \* as are employed only to condemned malefactors put to the question, to declare whether they had any money, and where it was hid. To pillage and take away all they could carry; to destroy the rest, to set fire to towns † as well as villages ‡, and to drive away, wound, and even kill, those who came to extinguish the flames; to ravish women and maids, who were unfortunate enough to be in their way, and to drive away, with blows of swords or muskets, fathers, mothers, husbands, or relations, who ran to save them by their tears and intreaties, from the brutality of a fugitive enemy without discipline. These, Sir, are exploits of which I could give you a melancholy detail, mentioning the places and persons who have been thus treated: But the length of my letter would fatigue you, and the subject would be too much for your humanity. We must do the justice to some officers in whose presence the like violences were attempted, to acknowledge that they were at great pains to curb the licentiousness of the men under their command; but those gentlemen were very few in number: Many others discovered great indifference at the sight of these abominable scenes, or shewed by their looks and behaviour that they did not disapprove them. Don't imagine, Sir, that this mal-treatment was confined to the common people; no, persons of dis-

tingtion were not spared. At Hastenbeck § a lady of quality received many blows with a stick after she had opened herself all her buroes, which they pillaged, as well as her whole house; and she would certainly have been left dead on the spot, with all her family, had not an officer interposed. The magistrates of some towns being unable to procure the enormous quantity of provisions and forage which was demanded, were bound with ropes, and carried to the market-place, and there thrown on straw and beat so unmercifully that some of them will be lame as long as they live. The first magistrate of Gottingen (in which an advocate, a burgher, and a woman with child, were killed out of mere wantonness, in the public street, without having given any offence) suffered the grossest abuse, even in the apartments where their magistrates hold their assemblies. What they made colonel Landsberg and major general Hugo suffer, would put even the most brutal troops to the blush. Both are veterans, who have liv'd many years retired in the country, with a pension from the king. But this did not hinder the first from being treated in a most shocking manner; to personal insults they added the barbarity of robbing him of all his money, furniture, linen and cloaths; in-somuch, that had it not been for a peasant's old coat, which he had the good luck to procure, he would have been for some days without enough to cover his nakedness. Major general Hugo met with no better treatment at Wickershausen, the place of his retirement, where, notwithstanding the pitiable condition he was in, by a painful illness, they took every thing from him, not excepting the shirt on his back, and the bed on which he lay. They even carried their brutality so far as to want to cut off one of his fingers that had a ring on it: Which they would actually have done, had he not had the good fortune, by the extraordinary efforts he made, to get the finger from them which they wanted to cut off. Could you imagine, Sir, that, with all this, the troops who had rendered themselves odious by so many acts of cruelty should carry their gallantry so far as to employ the protection of the fair sex?

*This was done at Esserode in Grabnde Bailiwick, † Eimbeck, Nordh. Salzdorferhelen, &c. ‡ For example, at Lafferte in the Bailiwick of Grabnde, Luetborst in the Bailiwick of Ebrichsbourg, and many other villages. § At this place the fugitives carried their rage to the greatest height, saying, "Prince Ferdinand who had just beat and beleaguared them, and had taken their baggage, warlike provisions, and artillery, forced them to cross the field of Hastenbeck, looking as if they were as feeble, and as bare as beggars."*



What happened at Hachmuler, in the Bailiwick of Springe, will prove and explain what I mean. A body of the king's hunters having come up with a body of French troops near that village, and being on the point of charging them, the latter carried off from the village a reinforcement of women and maids, whom they placed in the first rank; whether it was to excite the humanity and complaisance of the hunters, or to give a turn to the

action of which they feared the issue. The ready money extorted by the runaways, and the value of the other things which they carried off and destroyed, amount to immense sums.—But I will not enlarge on this head; and shall end this faithful narrative, supported by incontestible proofs, without adding any of those reflections which your good sense and probity will easily suggest."

## Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1759.

ODE for his Majesty's Birth Day, 1759. by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat.

STROPHE.

BEGIN the song.—Ye subject choirs,  
The bard whom liberty inspires  
Wakes into willing voice th' accordant lays.—  
Say, shall we trace the heroes flame  
From the first foil' ring gale of fame,  
Which bade th' expanding bosom pant for  
praise?  
Or hail the star whose orient beam  
Shed influence on his natal hour:  
What time the nymphs of Leyna's stream,  
Emerging from their wat'ry bow'r,  
Sung their soft carols thro' each oster shade,  
And for the pregnant fair invok'd Lucina's  
aid?

ANTISTROPHE.

No. Haste to Scheld's admiring wave,  
Distinguish'd amidst thousands brave,  
Where the young warrior flash'd his eager  
sword;  
While Albion's troops with rapture view'd  
The ranks confus'd, the Gaul subdu'd,  
And hail'd, prophetick hail'd their future  
lord.  
Waiting the chief's maturer nod  
On his plumb'd helmet vict'ry fate,  
While suppliant nations round him bow'd,  
And Austria trembled for her fate,  
Till, at his bidding, slaughter swell'd the  
Mayne, [wept in vain,  
And hail her blooming sons, proud Gallia

EPODE.

But what are wreaths in battle won,  
And what the tribute of amaze,  
Which men too oft, mistaking, pay  
To the vain idol shrine of false renown?  
The noblest wreaths the monarch wears  
Are those his virtuous rule demands,  
Unsustain'd by widows or by orphan tears,  
And woven by his subjects hands.  
Comets may rise, and wonder mark their  
way  
Above the bonds of nature's sober laws;  
But tis th' all cheering lamp of day,  
The permanent, th' unerring cause,  
By whom th' enliven'd world its course  
maintains, [order reigns,  
By whom all nature smiles, and beautiful

An ODE to Miss L.— On the Death of General Wolfe,

BRITONS, the work of war is done!  
Conquest is yours, the battle's won,  
Loud triumphs rend the air:  
Yet, tho' with martial pride elate,  
Each heart bewails Wolfe's hapless fate,  
Nor tastes its joy sincere.  
Too well they knew his dauntless mind;  
They knew it open, unconfus'd,  
Awake to glory's call:  
The soldier heard his bold command;  
They saw him lead their foremost band;  
They saw their leader fall.  
One common grief their hearts possess—  
You, gentle maid, above the rest,  
His fate untimely mourn;  
Who vow'd, if heav'n should spare his youth,  
With love, with constancy, and truth,  
To crown his wish'd return.

Yet weep no more, but nobly claim  
A proud alliance with his fame,  
And all his glory share:  
His country's cause requir'd his aid;  
For victory to heav'n he pray'd,  
And heaven hath heard his pray'r.  
His wound was honest, on his breast—  
Lay me in peace, and let me rest,  
Th' expiring hero cry'd:  
The pitying fates his death delay,  
Till heaven for him declares the day—  
He heard, rejoic'd, and dy'd.

HORACE, Book i. Ode 22.

Innocence is every where fast.

Integer vita, scelerisq; purus, &c.

1. **WOULD** you but keep, for your defence,  
Integrity and innocence,  
You'd little need, dear friend, to know,  
The use of poison'd darts or bow.

2. Whether o'er burning sands you go,  
Or mountains top'd with trackless snow;  
Or where the fam'd Hydaspes strays,  
And all its fabled wealth displays.  
3. As heedless, in the Sabine grove,  
One day I ran'd my lyre to love,



A wolf saw me unarmed stray,  
And harmless shun'd his easy prey.

A native such, so huge a beast,  
Ne'er did th' Apulian woods infest:  
None e'er did parch'd Numidia feed  
So fierce among her tawny breed.

Place me where endless winter reigns,  
And genial gales ne'er bless the plains;  
Beneath those cold inclement skies,  
Where sickly vapours ever rise.

Place me beneath the burning zone,  
Where nothing human e'er was known;  
Still Lalage's enchanting tongue,  
Her looks and smiles, shall be my song.

G. S.

ANACREON Ode XXX. imitated.

Αἰ μούσαι τοῦ Ἑρωτα, &amp;c.

THE muses, frolicsome, one day  
Caught Cupid as he chanc'd to stray;  
With Jasmín twigs, the little slave  
They bound, and to Belinda gave.  
Ill news does ever swiftly run,  
And this to Venus soon was known,  
Who from her store a ransom drew,  
With which, as lightning, swift she flew;  
And thus bespoke the lovely maid;  
"Is it to you my son's betray'd;  
Ah! pity, fair one, my distress,  
My gift accept, my child release."  
She loos'd his hands, and bid him go;  
He hugg'd his chains, and answer'd no.  
If this be my captivity,  
A captive still I chuse to be:  
'Tis freedom to be slave to thee.

G. S.

The End of TIME, a Vision.

And the Angel which I saw stand upon the Sea  
and upon the Earth, lifted up his Hand to  
Heaven, and swore by him that liveth for  
ever and ever, that there should be time no  
longer. Rev. Part of Chap. X.

WHEN the great blaze of day withdrew  
his light,  
And wrapt creation in the veil of night;  
Fast in the down of placid sleep I lay,  
And dreamt the wonders of the last great day.  
I saw, descending from ethereal height,  
A mighty angel urge his rapid flight;  
Cloath'd with a cloud that all around him  
spread,

The purple rainbow crown'd his sacred head;  
His face the glory of the sun surpass'd;  
His burnish'd feet celestial lightning flash'd;  
On earth and sea, in high majestic state,  
He stood, and held th' eternal book of fate:  
Then rais'd his hand aloft in air, and swore,  
By heaven's great king, that time should be  
no more.

All nature sicken'd as the angel spoke,  
And her mysterious chain asunder broke;  
The sun grew dark, the moon to blood was  
turn'd,  
The stars went out, and all creation mourn'd.

Drear darkness swiftly spreads from pole to  
pole,

And fear prevail'd o'er ev'ry living soul.  
The brutes, unconscious of a future state,  
Were struck with wonder, and a dread of  
fate;

But chiefly man, the fav'rite of the skies,  
Was seiz'd with ghastly horror and surprize,  
Th' appointed day was come, and now in  
fight

The blessed Jesus from the realms of light:  
Myriads of angels knelt before his throne,  
And thro' th' expanse his radiant glory shone,  
The quick and dead were summon'd to attend,  
And all, with trembling steps his court ascend;  
No murmur'd voice the silent horror broke,  
While the great judge the final sentence spoke.  
Ye wicked go—for you a hell's prepar'd!

Ye righteous come—a heaven is your reward!  
A new scene open'd, and, as quick as thought,  
Up from th' affrighted earth the bless'd were  
caught;

And, swift as rays of light, by heaven's kind  
aid,

Unhurt, to happy regions were convey'd.  
Not so the curs'd; for they, in deep despair,  
Were left behind, the fruits of sin to share.  
Now rumbling earthquakes rock'd the pon-  
d'rous frame,

To ruin all her num'rous structures came;  
Hills roll'd o'er hills; earth from her center  
pour'd

A flood of fire, which every thing devour'd;  
Celestial lightning, with dread fury hurl'd,  
Off from its orbit struck the crackling world;  
The ruin'd globe, to every power a prey,  
Like a red comet, blazing roll'd away;  
Loud thunder follow'd, every system quak'd,  
I heard the wild uproar, and, frighted, wak'd.

Thus, while we sleep, the soul her pow'r  
displays,

And in her dreams awak'ning scenes surveys;  
Awake or sleeping, still eternal love  
Bids thee, O man! the present time improve:  
Soon out of reach the fleeting moments haste,  
And this, for ought thou know'st, may be thy  
last.

Th' immediate now is thine; when that is o'er,  
'Tis past, 'tis gone, and will return no more.  
Sleighford in Stafford-  
shire, Oct. 1759. J. INGHAM.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM sorry to find that some gentlemen  
are not satisfied with the answer I gave  
in your last, relating to the last subscription,  
and surpris'd to find gentlemen arguing  
against the express words of an act of par-  
liament. Their mistake, I believe, was oc-  
casioned by the word *capital*, mentioned in the  
resolution of the house of commons, which  
they supposed to mean a redemption or re-  
payment capital; whereas it means only  
an annuity capital; a capital, according  
to which the subscribers were to be  
intitled to the annuity therein mentioned.



not according to which they were to be intitled to repayment; for the resolution does not say that the capital shall be redeemable by parliament, but only that the annuities shall be redeemable by parliament, without declaring what or how much was to be paid for redeeming them. This was reserved for the future consideration of parliament, and in the committee upon the bill, it was determined, that the publick should pay no more for redeeming this fund of annuities, than it had actually received for establishing it.

Thus the redemption capital comes to be different from the annuity capital, the former being only 5,600,000l. whereas the latter at present amounts to 6,930,000l. and when all the blanks and prizes of the lottery are converted into stock, it will amount to 7,590,000l. for which the proprietors will have credit upon the books of the bank, everyman according to the share he has in this capital, and before that time no payment will or can well be made by the publick; but when a partial payment comes to be made by the publick, every proprietor, for every 100l. he receives in money, must have 115l. of his annuity capital annihilated, and so in proportion for a larger or smaller sum of money received from the publick by way of redemption; and a corresponding part of his annuity, that is to say, 3l. 9s. will cease and be understood to be redeemed.

Suppose I should for 2000l. sell an annuity of 60l. per ann. payable out of my estate until redemption; and that the purchaser should, for the conveniency of sale, divide this annuity into 23 shares, or equal parts, of 3l. per ann. each, and sell each share for 100l. thereby increasing the annuity capital to 2300l. could this oblige me, when I came to redeem, to pay to each purchaser from him 100l. or to all of them together more than the 2000l. I received?

Just so, in the present case, our government has, for 5,600,000l. sold an annuity of 7,590,000l. per ann. payable out of the publick revenue until redemption; and when the blanks and prizes of the lottery are all converted into stock, the proprietors, as well as the bank, certainly will, for the conveniency of sale, and to avoid fractions, endeavour, as soon and as much as they can, to divide this annuity into 75,900 shares or equal parts of 3l. per ann. each, thereby constituting an annuity capital of 7,590,000l. I suppose that the first purchasers, viz. the subscribers, or the purchasers from them, will sell these shares, as I hope they may do, at 100l. each, could this oblige the publick, when it comes to redeem, to pay each purchaser 100l. or to all of them to more than the 5,600,000l. it received.

As to the epithet, weak, which I happened to make use of, no gentleman needs take it to himself; for the lawyers know, and daily take the advantage of it, that most men, who judge weakly as to any matter in which their own interest is deeply concerned; and often pay severely, not for

being convinced, for that is seldom possible but for its being decreed that they did so; therefore the applying of that epithet to any man's judgment, in any such affair, is far from supposing him a weak man, much less an idiot, in any other respect. And as to one gentleman's seeming to be positive, that the house of commons and the subscribers are of his opinion; I shall only say, that as to the subscribers, I can easily believe that many of them are of an opinion which so much flatters their interest; but as to the house of commons, I shall desire no more of him, but that he will allow me to hold my opinion, until that honourable house declares itself in favour of his.

But as there was no sum mentioned in the resolution of the house of commons, to be paid for the redemption of these annuities, and as no distinction had ever been before made between the annuity capital and the redemption capital, it left room for the subscribers to suppose that, when the publick came to redeem these annuities, the additional capital of 5l. per cent and the 10l. per cent for the lottery tickets, would be paid to them, as well as the principal money they had advanced; and consequently, that those who might then be the proprietors of this annuity fund, would, upon redemption, receive in money 7,590,000l. to be proportionably divided among them.

This they had from former precedents reason to suppose, particularly from what was done in the 20th and 21st of his present majesty's reign; and therefore many of them still think, that they have, in equity, a right to claim the payment of that sum upon the redemption of their annuities.

Now as to what the subscribers, or the purchasers from them, may in equity have a right to claim, I shall not pretend to determine. It is a question which no man, nor any court in the kingdom, but the high court of parliament, has a right to determine. If that august assembly should think that they have in equity any such right, it will certainly, at a proper time, be provided for by a new act, or a clause in some new act of parliament. Therefore all I shall say is, that, as the law stands at present, the case is as I have stated it, which without going to any broker, or clerk of the bank, every man may be convinced of, by reading the two redemption clauses in the act of parliament.

Read the act of parliament, shall, therefore, hereafter, be the only answer given by,  
Nov. 5. 1759. S<sup>r</sup> R. Yours,  
The Compiler.

A Magnificent monument, erected by the Right Hon. the countess of Middlesex, to the memory of that great man her father, has been lately set up in the church of Walton upon Thames.

The design of this monument is new, and in a taste equally great and pleasing. As heroes of old were buried upon the scene of action



action, the statue of Lord Shannon is supposed erected in the field; and surrounded with the emblem of war. In the back ground, instead of that unmeaning load of marble usual on these occasions, there is raised here a tent; and on a distant tree are hung the trophies of honour. The hero stands surrounded with the weapons of destruction, whose full force he had so often employed in the defence of his country; and these are expressed, according to their nature and distance, in perspective, and with a mixture of the alto and basso reliefs which we have not seen before; but the effect of which is perfectly charming. Below is placed his lady, a figure of consummate elegance; and in an attitude the most graceful that can be conceived. The character of the hero is dignity, and that of the lady sweetness; a composition in which each part sets off the other. This structure shews the arts of sculpture and design are at a considerable height among us: One does not know whether to admire in it, the genius of the statuary, or the execution. The name is Roubellac: The following is the inscription.

To the memory

Of Richard Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon;  
Volunteer, when a youth,

At the glorious battle of the Boyne;

By his personal bravery

Distinguish'd at the battle of Lander;

In the first year of Queen Ann,  
Colonel of Prince George of Denmark's re-  
giment of Marines.

Being appointed to command on shore,  
The memorable attack at Vigo in 1702,

Rendered conspicuous;

By repulsing a superior body of the enemy's  
troops,

And forcing their out-works at the head of  
the grenadiers.

By emulation excited to be a soldier;

By enterprize innobled as an officer;

By experience matured into a commander;

His Birth adding lustre to his pretensions;

His pretensions authorized by his Merit;

Promoted swiftly, not undeservedly,

To the command of various corps

Of foot, horse, and horse guards;

And to the successive ranks of general officer.

During a long and continual peace

He could only attain,

By royal regard and just favour,

All that he was ambitious to achieve by service;

And having discharged a variety of com-  
mands as a soldier,

His duty as a British senator,

And as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,

With equal zeal for the honour of the crown,

And the welfare of his country,

Died, universally beloved and esteem'd,

Captain and commander in chief

Of his Majesty's horse and grenadier guards,

Generalissimo of his Majesty's forces in Ireland,

And Field-Marshal of all his Majesty's forces,

20th December, 1740. Etæ. 65.

This monument

Was erected by his only daughter

Grace, Countess of Middlesex,  
(Justly sensible of the inexorable loss  
of her respectable parent)

In obedience to the will of her mother,

Grace, daughter and co-heiress

Of John Senhouse of Netherhall,

In the county of Cumberland, Esq;

Whose ashes, together with those of her be-  
loved Lord,

Are here deposited.

Short State of the Case between the Parish of St.  
Dunstan's, and the Rev. Mr. Romaine.

D<sup>r</sup>. White, in 1625, left 18l. per ann.  
for a private lecture to be read from  
the first Thursday or Sunday in Michi-  
clmas term to the end of Trinity term,  
at any hour on those days most convenient  
to the parishioners; and he named twenty  
four trustees, who were to elect the lecturer;  
and the trust to be kept up for ever. Mr.  
Romaine was appointed, and continued to  
preach the whole year; till the frequent in-  
sults from his audience deterred the parishi-  
oners from attempting to get to their own  
seats. The trustees thereupon appointed the  
lecture to be read at three o'clock on Thurs-  
days, being the usual hour; but put it off  
till seven on Sundays, that the parish might  
not be debarr'd going with their wives and  
families to do their duty.

BILLS of Mortality, from Sept. 17, to  
Oct. 23.

Christened	Males	725	
	Females	732	
Buried	Males	987	
	Females	959	

Died under 2 Years old	797
Between 2 and 5	21
5 and 10	25
10 and 20	15
20 and 30	14
30 and 40	14
40 and 50	15
50 and 60	11
60 and 70	11
70 and 80	7
80 and 90	7
90 and 100	7

Within the Walls	—
Without the Walls	—
In Mid. and Surrey	—
City and Sub. Westminster	—


Weekly, Sept. 25 —  
Oct. 2 —

Decreased in the Burials the last 5 weeks.  
Wheaten Pock Loaf. Weight 12 1/2

11. 9d 1/2





 Y's letter from an officer who was present at the taking of Surat, dated at Surat, 15th March, 1759, we are favoured with the following particulars: "Last month an expedition was concerted at Bombay against Surat. In this expedition 200 Europeans and 3000 seapays were employed. With this armament we arrived safe on the coast, but the large ships were of no use, the Bombay grab, of 20 guns, and four bomb ketches, being the only ships that had water enough to go into the river; and it was with the utmost difficulty that these got up to the town. The place was first attempted by the land forces, but they were twice repulsed with considerable loss, which, with the desertion among the troops, greatly reduced them. As the last game we had to play, it was determined to break the chain, and attack the place with our shipping. Accordingly, upon the 1st of March, the Bombay grab, and the Success ketch, of 12 six pounders and an eight-inch mortar, commanded by captains John Cleugh and James Lindsay, run against the chain together, and broke it. The town was defended by four batteries and 5000 men, who made a gallant defence. The dispute lasted four hours, in which time we fired 500 shot and 42 shells, the distance from the batteries being only 40 yards. Next day the castle surrendered.—Our ships lost a fourth part of their compliment in killed and wounded, among which was not any officer of note."

When the above letter came away, they were very busily employed in taking an inventory of the Surat fleet. A gratuity of 50,000 rupees was to be divided among the sailors. (See p. 556.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Camp at Colford, Oct. 17. The King of Great-Britain having constituted the Right Hon. the marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; garter principal king of arms, plenipotentiaries for investing his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the most noble order of the garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the camp, with the habit and ensigns, on Monday the 19th. The next day the plenipotentiaries had their first audience of his serene highness, at the head quarters, and presented their credentials and the book of statutes; and his serene highness having agreed to accept the election, with the usual reservations, the plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the garter, ribband, and george, after pronouncing the usual admonitions &c. The next day was appointed for November, 1759.

the publick investiture, and, for that purpose, a large tent was prepared on a hill, in full view of the French camp, and another lesser tent at a little distance from the great one, for his highness to receive the first part of the investiture: To this tent the prince came, about twelve o'clock, escorted by a large detachment of the horse-guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either side upon the slope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His serene highness was received by the plenipotentiaries in the lesser tent, where the habit and ensigns had been previously laid on a table, and he was immediately invested with the surcoat and sword. A procession was then made to the great tent, in the following order:

Gentlemen and officers of his serene highness.

Garner's secretary carrying the book of statutes.

The marquis of Granby's secretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, aid de camp to his serene highness, carrying the cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to his serene highness, carrying the collar.

Chester herald, in his coat of arms and collar, carrying the king's commission.

Garter king of arms, in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The marquis of Granby, as first plenipotentiary.

His serene highness the prince, supported by the lieutenant-generals Waldegrave and Mollayn.

In this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of state were placed, one for the sovereign, having an escutcheon of his royal arms and titles over his chair. Upon entering the tent, every person made three reverences to the sovereign's state, and the habit and ensigns were severally laid, by the persons who bore them, upon a table before the sovereign's stall. The prince sat down in his chair, the two plenipotentiaries in chairs, on each side of him; the musick playing. After a little pause, the marquis of Granby standing up, made a short speech in French, which was answered by the prince. Garter then presented the king's commission, which was read by the prince's secretary. The plenipotentiaries then invested his highness with the habit and ensigns, viz. 1st the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the prince's head, and seated him in his stall; the musick playing. Lastly, Garter proclaimed the sovereign's



style in French, and then the prince, the drums beating and trumpets sounding. This being done, a procession was made back to the lesser tent, in the same manner as before, his serene highness having the train of his mantle borne by a page. His highness continued in this tent about an hour, till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the marquis of Granby, his serene highness sitting at table in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the plenipotentiaries on his right hand, and the hereditary prince of Brunswick on his left. The second course being served up, his serene highness stood up, put on his cap, and then taking it off, drank, 1<sup>st</sup>. The sovereign's health; 2<sup>d</sup>. The rest of the royal family; 3<sup>d</sup>. The knights companions of the order: In return whereof, the marquis of Granby drank, 1<sup>st</sup>. The health of the prince; 2<sup>d</sup>. The rest of his family; 3<sup>d</sup>. The king of Prussia.

The next day his serene highness gave an entertainment in three tents near the heads quarters, at which were present (as at the former) all the principal officers of the army. The whole being conducted with as much order and splendor, as the circumstances of a camp would admit, and to the entire satisfaction of his serene highness.

At the sessions of oyer and terminer holden for the high court of admiralty, at justice hall in the Old-Baily, (see our last, p. 570.) William Lawrence, commander of the Pluto privateer, Samuel Dring, Henric Müller, and William Goff, volunteers in the said privateer, were tried for piratically and feloniously robbing Christopher Van Asten, master of a Dutch vessel called the Benighide, bound from Ostend to London, on the 3<sup>d</sup> of April last, about three leagues from the North Foreland, in the county of Kent, of six guineas, the property of the said Mr. Van Asten, twenty deal boxes, value 400, three hales of cambricks, value 700, two boxes of beads, value 400, two hales of bed-ticks, value 200, being the property of persons unknown, when William Lawrence, Samuel Dring, and Henric Müller, were capitally convicted, and William Goff acquitted. — At their first seeing the vessel they fired a shot to bring her to, and then going on board with their faces disguised with soot, &c. demanded two guineas of the master for ship-money, as it is called; in doing to bring her to, who having paid it, they demanded four more, which he bore out of a Spanish passenger, and also gave them; they then confined him and his crew in the cabin, and fell to rummaging the ship of the goods mentioned in the indictment. The fact appeared very plain on the evidence of the master, his mate, and other persons on board, and the jury, in a very few minutes, gave their verdict, and sentence of death was accordingly passed on them. Martin Goff, Henry Tickner, John Simon, alias Sammons, Joseph Finkner,

Abraham Young, Thomas Hartwell, Thomas Lillywhite, and James Pollard, belonging to the Fox privateer, of Shoreham, were indicted for piracy, and robbing Albertus Richards, master of, and on board the Young Fishard, about three leagues from Little Hampton, in the county of Sussex, bound from Bourdeaux to Conistow, for ten hogheads of wine, when the said Richards returned the bill against the said Martin Goff and Abraham Young, not a true bill, and the other six were, on their trials, acquitted. The trials of John Pollen, John Rawlin, Thomas Clark, and William Newnam, for stealing one hundred weight of silk out of a neutral ship, were put off, on account of the illness of a principal evidence, and will come on at the next session of admiralty, which will be held in March next.

Peter Styles, for robbing Jeremiah Bardon, on board the Lovely Berley, of a box of hand for ten guineas, &c. was discharged, his indictment being returned ignoramus.

**TUESDAY, OCT. 30.**  
From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
Extract of a Letter from Capt. Porter, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Hercules, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth, Oct. 26, 1759.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> inst. at eight in the morning, being in the latitude of about 45 deg. 40 min. steering S. E. with the wind at W. we saw a sail to windward, which we chased, and soon after discovered her gallant studding sail set, and that she came down talking upon us. About noon we chased hoisted a blue flag at her main gallant mast head, which we answered by hoisting an English ensign at the main mast head (a signal which is sometimes made between two French ships of war when meeting after parting company) she bore us very fast, and we plainly discovered her to be a large ship of war. At two in the afternoon, a Dutch galliot passing near us, we hoisted a French jack, and fired a shot at her upon which the chase hoisted a French jack at her ensign staff, and fired a gun to leeward. At half past five, being about one mile to windward of us, and about our beam, coming down as before steering with an intention of coming to action, her guns were run out below, she hoisted her jack down, and hoisted her ensign pendant. We shortened sail, hauled down the French jack, hoisted our colours, hauled our ports up (which were until this down) and ran our weather guns out, which she immediately hauled her wind, set her main sail and stay sails; we discovered her to be a 74 gun ship, 14 ports below, made sail and stretched head of her, and tacked, passing her to leeward, at six tacked again, and fired at her; found she kept away large; we after her, keeping her a little upon the bow, to prevent her choice of the wind, distance. About three quarters after







York coffee-house adjoining to it, also Mr. Vaughan, a fan-maker; Mr. Withers, a printer; Mr. Fleatham's, a woollen draper; Mr. Hunt, a linen draper; Mr. Legg's, a woollen draper; Mr. Bakewell's, a printer; feller, all in the front of Cornhill. The Virginia coffee-house; Mr. Worledge's, an attorney; Mr. Matthias, secretary of the Scotch equivalent company; Messrs. Walton's and Voyce's, wholesale linen-draper; Mr. Park's, a barber; and Mr. Sedgwick's, a broker, all in Freeman's court. Mr. Baker's house in Cornhill is standing, but all the other 13 are in ruins. Two little shops at the corner of the passage to the New York coffee-house were also burnt, one belonging to Mr. Mazarine, a shoe-maker, and the other to Mr. Fish, a watch-maker. Several other houses were very much damaged, among which are the Red Lion and Sun ale-house, and Mr. Box's house, a music shop, in Sweeting's alley. Mr. Watmore's, a barber, in Spread Eagle-court, and the Swan and Rummer in Finch-lane. It is thought the fire began in a room belonging to a man who played music upon glasses, and lodged at Hamlin's coffee-house, and it is reported that he perished in the flames. The next day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the fire broke out again at the Red Lion and Sun alehouse in Sweeting's alley; it was soon got under, but the house is so much damaged, that it is believed it must be entirely pulled down. By the fall of the houses in Cornhill, Mr. Hurford, clerk to Messrs. Martin and company, bankers, in Lombard-street, was killed; and it is believed that several persons were buried under the ruins.

**SUNDAY.** Arrived at Spithead, from North America, the Princess Amelia, admiral Durell; Dublin, admiral Holmes; the Royal William, Terrible, Captain, Prince Frederick; Centurion, Seahorse, Baltimore, Pelican, and Vesuvius, and the following transports: Anne and Elizabeth, Robinson, Elizabeth, and Anne, Gowland; the Wallington Siffen, and Anne, Garnett; Hero, M'Min; Unity, Boag; Jane, Richardson; Hope, Barnard, Wetherall; Two Brothers, Stockton; and John and Jane, Richardson; and well, Wellall; the George, Pigg, and Rachel, Jefferson. On the next day the Neptune also arrived at St. Hellen's from North America. This ship they were in great pain for, as she parted from the fleet in a hard gale of wind in the river St. Lawrence, so that they could not give any account of her in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

The fleet has brought home near 300 French prisoners, who are to be sent to Portchester castle this day.

[The Terrible of 74 guns, had been lost in the river St. Lawrence, on the 10th of last month, but for an expedient of one of her warrant officers, who, when she drove from all her anchors, by the incredible rapidity of the ebb at the island of Coudre, proposed the making of an anchor sufficient to

hold her, such an one as he remembered to have seen when he was a very young gentleman, on board his majesty's ship Centurion, under the command of commodore Anson. Every body being at a loss what to do, but make signals of distress, his proposal was accepted and carried into execution in good time, while the Terrible (surprisingly) did by getting foul of a twenty-gun ship's cable, after the violence of the tide was abated. This anchor was made by securing one of the ship's cannon to two small anchors, the others being all broke, as appeared when the cables were hove in. Whether there had been any neglect in the making of those anchors, is an inquiry that will doubtless be made by some who have the good of the service at heart.

The Royal William and the Captain were both drove ashore at the same time the Terrible was in so much danger, but being strong ships, received little damage. The Terrible is ordered round to Chatham to be laid up.

**MONDAY.** The following address of the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of Cambridge was this day presented to his majesty, by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, &c. His majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, upon James Burroughs, Esq; vice-chancellor.

To the king's most excellent majesty, The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

*Majestatem Vobiscum.* At a time when your majesty's subjects are hastening from all parts, to testify your royal presence their unfeigned joy in the repeated successes, with which the divine providence has blessed your majesty's arms, it would be unpardonable in us, the chancellor, masters and scholars of your royal university of Cambridge, who have been distinguished by so many marks of your majesty's peculiar favour, not to appear among the first in presenting our congratulations to so happy an occasion.

The many and signal proofs which your majesty has given of your constant attention to the safety, honour, and interests of this kingdom, must for ever endear your majesty's name to all your British subjects.

Your majesty's vigorous and effectual support of the protestant religion, so essential to its preservation against the most powerful combination of its enemies, will remain a lasting monument of your distinguished zeal and steadiness in its defence.

The rapid and victorious progress of your majesty's arms in America, and the reduction of Quebec, under all the disadvantages of numbers, and difficulties of situation, must have made your enemies sensible how dangerous it will ever be, by repeated encroachments, to awaken the resentment of brave and injured people. Our joy for an event of such importance to these kingdoms



would have been complete, had it not been assisted by a loss which can never be sufficiently lamented.

Permit us also to congratulate your majesty on the successes of that memorable day, when the bravery of your troops on the plains of Minden, was animated by the justice of their cause, and inspired by the love of liberty. A day as glorious to their illustrious commander, as fatal to the vain hopes of the enemy, who forgetting the common ties of humanity, meant to infer their success by unexampled ravage and desolation, and, as the instruments of arbitrary power, aimed at conquest only to enslave.

The threatened invasion of these kingdoms carried with it the appearance of a last effort of an haughty and ambitious power. But we trust that the united affections and zeal of your majesty's subjects, and the vigilance and well-known integrity of your naval commanders, will, under the divine protection, render any such attempts here impracticable, to those who have fled from every other quarter of the world.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that it shall be our constant endeavour to instil into the minds of the rising generation, with the care of whom we may be intrusted, a due sense of those inestimable benefits, which we owe to your majesty's paternal goodness.

May the king of kings long continue to guard your majesty's sacred person and your royal family. May he inspire your majesty's posterity with the same firm attachment to the true religion, the same real affection for your subjects, and the same steady attention to preserve the liberties of Europe, and the constitution of these kingdoms, which have been distinguishing marks of your majesty's glorious reign, and the great source of happiness to your people.

Given under our common seal, this eighth day of November, 1759.

**TUESDAY, 13.**  
The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, the No. 6706 being the first drawn ticket, entitled to 500l. (See forwards.)

**WEDNESDAY, 14.**  
This day, the lords being summoned, a message was sent to the honourable house of commons by Sir Henry Bellamy, gentleman usher of the black rod, desiring their attendance in the house of peers, the commons being some time after according to the following speech of the lords commissioners, appointed by his majesty for this parliament, was delivered by the lord keeper to both houses.

**My Lords and Gentlemen.**  
In pursuance of the authority given to me by his majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare and hold this parliament, his majesty has been graciously pleased to direct me to assure you, that he esteems himself peculiarly happy, in being able to call

you together, in a situation of affairs, so glorious and advantageous to his crown and kingdoms.

His majesty feels, and devoutly adores, the hand of providence, in the many signal successes, both by sea and land, with which his arms have been blessed, in the course of the last summer; and, at the same time, his majesty reflects, with much satisfaction, on the confidence, which you placed in him, by making such ample provisions, and intrusting him with such extensive powers, for carrying on a war, which the defence of our valuable rights and possessions, and the preservation of the navigation and commerce of his majesty's people, had made both just and necessary.

We have it also in command from his majesty to acquaint you, that the happy progress of our successes, from the taking of Goree, on the coast of Africa, to the conquest of so many important places in America, with the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the reduction of their capital city of Quebec, effected with so much honour to the courage and conduct of his majesty's officers both at sea and land, and with so great lustre to his intrepid forces; together with the important success obtained by his majesty's fleet off Cape Lagou; and the effectual blocking up, for so many months, the principal part of the navy of France, in their own ports; are events, which must have filled the hearts of all his majesty's faithful subjects, as well as his own, with the sincerest joy; and, his majesty trusts, will convince you, that there has been no want of vigilance, or vigour, on his part, in exerting those means, which you, with so much prudence, and public spirited zeal, put into his majesty's hands.

That our advantages have extended farther; and the divine blessing has favoured us in the East-Indies, where the dangerous designs of his majesty's enemies have miscarried; and that valuable branch of our trade has received great benefit and protection.

That the memorable victory gained over the French, near Minden, has long made a deep impression on the minds of his majesty's people. And that, if the crisis in which that battle was fought, the superior numbers of the enemy, and the great and able conduct of his majesty's general, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, are considered; that action must be the subject of lasting admiration and thankfulness. That, if any thing could fill the breasts of his majesty's good subjects with still farther degrees of exultation, it is the distinguished and unbroken valour of his majesty's troops; owned and applauded by those whom they overcame. The glory they have gained is not merely their own; but, in a national view, is one of the most important circumstances of our success, as it must be a striking admonition to our enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That



That his majesty's good brother and ally the king of Prussia, attacked and surrounded by so many considerable powers, has, by his magnanimity and abilities, and the bravery of his troops, been able, in an surprising manner, to prevent the mischiefs concerted with such united force against him.

His majesty has farther commanded us to observe to you, that as his majesty entered into this war, not from views of ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from motives of resentment. The desire of his majesty's heart is, to see a stop put to the effusion of christian blood. Whenever such terms of peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for his majesty, and his allies; and, by procuring such advantages, as, from the successes of his majesty's arms, may, in reason and equity be expected, shall bring along with them full security for the future; his majesty will rejoice to see the repose of Europe restored, on such solid and durable foundations; and his faithful subjects, to whose liberal support and unshaken firmness his majesty owes so much, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and tranquillity. But in order to this great and desirable end, his majesty is confident you will agree with him, that it is necessary to make ample provision for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

We are commanded by his majesty to assure you, that the great supplies, which were given the last sessions, have been faithfully employed for the purposes for which they were granted; but the uncommon extent of this war, and the various services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure success to his majesty's measures, have unavoidably occasioned extraordinary expences; an account of which will be laid before you.

His majesty has also ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and his majesty desires you to grant him such supplies, as shall be necessary to sustain and press, with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy; and, at the same time, by the blessing of god, to repel and frustrate their daring designs against his majesty's kingdoms.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

His majesty has, in the last place, been graciously pleased to command us to repeat to you, the assurances of the high satisfaction his majesty takes in that union and good harmony, which is so conspicuous amongst his faithful subjects; happy in seeing it continued and confirmed; and to observe to you, that experience has shewn how much we all owe to it; and that nothing else can effectually secure the true happiness of his people.

His royal highness, the prince of Wales, took his seat in the house of peers.

The house of peers waited on his majesty with their address. Wherein they assured his majesty of their utmost readiness to concur in the effectual support of such further measures, as his majesty, in his great wisdom, should judge necessary or expedient, for carrying on this war with vigour in all parts, and for disappointing and repelling any desperate attempts which might be made upon these kingdoms. His majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

*My Lords,* I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you so unanimously express in the successes with which it has pleased god to bless my arms by sea and land; and the assurances you give me of your further support, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to produce the best effects in the present conjuncture.

The honourable the house of commons (by their address) at the same time they admire that true greatness of mind which disposes his majesty's heart, in the midst of prosperities, to wish a stop put to the effusion of christian blood, and tranquillity restored, — entirely rely on his majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that that desirable object, whenever it shall be attained, will be on such terms as shall be just and honourable for his majesty and his allies; and in order to effect that great end, assure his majesty, that they will cheerfully grant him such supplies as shall be found necessary to sustain and press with effect all our extensive operations against the enemy. To which address, his majesty returned a very gracious answer.

THURSDAY, 15.

Both houses of convocation met at Westminster-Abbey, and further adjourned to the 19th of December.

SATURDAY, 17.

The following Address of the City of Gloucester was presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received.

*May it please your Majesty,*

Amidst the loud acclamations of universal joy, he pleased to accept, most gracious sovereign, of the humblest and sincerest congratulations of your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council of the ancient city of Gloucester, in council assembled, upon the new and repeated successes of your majesty's arms in every quarter of the world.

It is our peculiar happiness to live in a period that will be ever distinguished in the British annals, by the glory of your majesty's conquests, the wisdom and unanimity of your councils, and by the loyalty and affection of all your majesty's subjects. Your auspices the British arms receive lustre. Nor will any of those victories, renowned in history, obtained by our ancestors over the same avowed and ever aspiring enemy, reflect greater honour to the British nation.



than the reduction of Guadaloupe, the battle of Minden, and the defeat under the walls of Quebec, with the consequent acquisition of the metropolis of your enemies in that part of the world, and a whole series of other important successes, and favourable events, with which it has pleased god to bless your majesty's arms by sea and land, in so small a compass of time.

In the review of many of these great achievements, we behold with joyful surprise every obstacle of Art, of nature, of situation, of climates, and of superior numbers, overcome by the intrepidity of your majesty's troops and naval forces, and the abilities and perseverance of those who commanded them: Nor doth the victories and acquisitions of your majesty's fleets and armies redound more to the honour, than to the real interest and benefit of our country; the welfare and protection of our trade; the extension of the Protestant religion, and the deliverance of so many of your majesty's subjects from the incroachments of their enemies, and all the horror of savage cruelty.

Other monarchs, often untheat the sword from the views of ambition, or for their own glory: But it is yours to protect your subjects, their rights and privileges: Tis hence, that amidst the calamities of war, defensive to other nations, so many real blessings are derived to us, and which call for our highest gratitude to that divine providence, which has hitherto protected your majesty's person, and preserved your life to the happiness and glory of these nations; and may the same good providence crown your majesty's unparalleled success with an honourable and lasting peace: For while we rejoice as Britons, we weep like men for the devastations of war: We mourn a great man fallen ere his noon of life, who had so early run the race of glory: who, like the great Gustavus, died at the head of his troops, and victory lay bleeding on his side. But whilst, with the universal voice, we lament his loss, we have fresh cause for exultation in the steadiness and intrepidity of your majesty's troops and surviving generals, that suffered not the fall of so beloved a leader to restrain their native ardour, nor the laurels to be snatched from their victorious hands. Such examples, under your majesty's gracious influence, do yet more experience in war, and readiness to exert strength and reward military virtues, can fail to animate your faithful Britons, and give a succession of heroes to posterity.

Memorandum, 19th Decr. 1759. Mr. Ayliffe, Esq; was carried in a cart to Tyburn, and about 10 minutes after executed. He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, of a very good family. He has left one son, about 11 years old, who was at the gallows with great composure and decency, and desired, just before he was turned off, to be indulged with some money for his private devotions, which

was granted him. After the execution, his body was carried off in a hearse by the undertaker, to be interred in the country. (See p. 570.) Mrs. Sherin Vallant attended the execution, and has declared, that, if his health permits, he will attend every one that shall happen during the continuance of his office.

The Right Hon. Henry Fox, about two years ago, became entitled to an estate in Wiltshire, on the decease of Mrs. Horner, to whom Mr. John Ayliffe had been formerly steward, but had been some time discharged from her service. Mrs. Horner, however, out of regard for the wife and family of Mr. Ayliffe, desired Mr. Fox, that he would make Mr. Ayliffe some beneficial lease of the value of about 30l. a year. There was no obligation upon Mr. Fox to do this, but being willing to comply with that lady's request, and having purchased an estate called Rustley park, in the parish of Bishopstone in Wiltshire, he made an offer to Ayliffe, of making him a lease of that park, and the grounds belonging to it, that estate being 120 acres, for the term of 99 years, for his own life, his wife's life, and his son's life, at the rent of 35l. a year. Mr. Ayliffe was extremely rejoiced at this proposal, as there was a very good house, and a considerable estate about it, of double the value of the rent reserved, and he gladly accepted the offer. In consequence of which a draught of a lease was prepared and carried by an unknown person, to one Mr. Jones, a Stationer in the Temple, with instructions to make two parts of it, but not to add the common conclusion at the end of it, which is, *In witness whereof the parties above named have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals.* And the reason given why that was to be omitted, was, because the parties might want to add some other covenant.

Accordingly Mr. Jones's clerk, Henry Thomas, did engross two parts of this draught, all in his own hand writing, to the words *In witness whereof, exactly agreeable to the draught brought by this unknown person, when they were prepared, fetched them away.* These deeds so engrossed were shortly after executed at Mr. Fox's house, one by Mr. Fox, and delivered to Mr. Ayliffe; the other by Mr. Ayliffe, who was then Mr. Fox's steward, and left in the hands of Mr. Fox. And as the words *In witness whereof, &c.* were left out by Henry Thomas, so the counterpart, which was left in Mr. Fox's hands was filled up by the hand writing of Mr. Ayliffe.

These leases being engrossed, it is easy to imagine in what manner they were executed by a gentleman who had a confidence in his steward; a steward, who had so considerable a bounty, immediately moving from his master, and who could not be suspected at that instant of putting a trick upon him, and we may suppose therefore, that Mr. Fox, on his steward's bringing the leases to



be executed, executed them in his house, without ever reading one word of them; yet however fraudulently Mr. Ayliffe had the opportunity of acting, Mr. Fox had care enough to have the counterpart left in his own custody.

After this, Mr. Ayliffe fell into very declining circumstances; he wanted to borrow money, and applied to William Clewer, Esq; to advance him what he wanted, of whom he frequently borrowed money before, and Mr. Clewer was to have, as a security, for the money that he had advanced and was to advance, some estates that are unnecessary to mention, of the prisoner's, in Dorsetshire, and likewise a mortgage of this very estate, that had been so leased to him by Mr. Fox.

The deed which was so executed by Mr. Fox in December, bore date the 27th of November 1758, the rent 35l per year, and was witnessed by John Fannen and James Hobson. Upon borrowing this money of Mr. Clewer, a security was to be made to him of several estates, and amongst the rest, this estate of Rusley park. Accordingly, upon the 13th of April, 1759, in consideration of the sum of 1700l. Mr. Ayliffe made a mortgage to William Clewer, Esq; of this Rusley estate; reciting in the mortgage-deed a lease that had been made between the Right Hon. Henry Fox and himself, as dated the 22d of November 1758, of that estate at 3l. a year rent; and Mr. Clewer having advanced to Mr. Ayliffe several sums of money, to the amount of 1700l. this mortgage-deed was executed to him by Mr. Ayliffe, by which this Rusley estate is assigned to him, and at the same time a title deed; to verify the recital of the lease of Rusley, in this mortgage, was delivered to Mr. Clewer by Mr. Ayliffe, which was a forged lease, being a lease bearing date the 22d of November, 1758, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Ayliffe, at 3l. a year, subscribed H. Fox, and endorsed with the name of the very two witnesses to the deeds that were really executed at Mr. Fox's house, bearing date the 27th of November 1758, and at 35l a year rent. This was delivered to authenticate the deed recited in that conveyance of the lease-hold premises that were made to Mr. Clewer as a security for his money.

At the time of this transaction, which was in the Paper-buildings, in the King's-bench-Walls, at the Chambers of one Mr. Priddle, Mr. Ayliffe desired there might be an oath of secrecy taken by the persons present, not to disclose that he had mortgaged this Rusley estate; an oath of secrecy they were surprized at, and refused to take. The reason he gave for it, was, That he would not, for all the world, have it come to Mr. Fox's knowledge, that he had mortgaged this Rusley estate; "For, says he, I am sure he will be very angry with me, if he ever hears of it." When he could not bring them to take an oath, then he was

forced to depend on their promise. That it should be kept a secret; a secret, indeed, he knew too well it ought to be for his own safety. This lease was every word of Ayliffe's own hand writing; the date the 22d, not the 27th, the rent 3l. a year, and not 35l. The name H. Fox was forged, and the names of Fannen and Hobson, the two witnesses to the real deed, were also forged. This lease being so delivered over, and Ayliffe still continuing in very distressed circumstances, Mr. Clewer had a mind to know (and sent Mr. Green to Mr. Fox for that purpose) whether Mr. Fox would take up the mortgage that had been made to him of Rusley. When Mr. Green came to Mr. Fox with that proposal, the latter said, He had no mind to buy it in: And the rent being mentioned by Mr. Green, in the conversation, to be 3l. per year, Mr. Fox said immediately, "No, Sir, you are mistaken; it is 35l."—Mr. Green then produced the lease, and Mr. Fox not having the least idea of that deed's being forged from one end to the other, said, it must be a mistake; but began to suspect that a fraud had been put upon him at the time of the execution, and that the deed he had in his custody might be at that rent too; he therefore went up stairs to examine it; and when he came down again, said to Mr. Green, it is 35l. a year. Mr. Green was a good deal surprized upon hearing it; said, He was afraid Ayliffe was a bad man; and immediately went to Mr. Fox; possibly he went directly to Mr. Ayliffe, to inform him of it; but, however, Mr. Ayliffe was certainly informed of it very soon. And upon discovering that it had reached the ears of Mr. Fox, from whom he wanted so much to conceal it, and that for very good reasons, as he had been so bountiful a friend to him, he writes a letter to Mr. Clewer, and incloses in it a lease which he desires Mr. Clewer would write to Mr. Fox, to disavow it; and to deny that there was any mortgage actually made. This clearly shews, that Ayliffe was sensible that the lease delivered to Mr. Clewer, and shewn to Mr. Fox, would not bear the light.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The honourable house of commons resolved that an address be presented to majesty, that his majesty would please order a monument to be erected to the memory of major general James Wolfe, Westminster-Abbey. They also resolved that the thanks of the house be given to the generals and admirals, employed in the glorious and successful expedition against Quebec, and that the speaker do communicate the same, to the said admirals and generals.

A proclamation is issued for a thanksgiving in Scotland, upon the same as in England. (See p. 570.)

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition is continued for six months longer.



The bounties and rewards to seamen and able-bodied landmen voluntarily entering on board his majesty's navy, are ordered to be continued till the 31st of December next (see p. 570.)

Captain Ochterlony, whose generous and gallant behaviour in his last moments, we have given an account of, in our last p. 576, was a native of North-Britain, and had served as Lieutenant in the Scotch-Dutch brigade, during the last war with honour and reputation. In the beginning of this war he was admitted to the same rank in the service of Great-Britain, and in the American regulations. He distinguished himself by his gallantry and his military endowments at the siege of Louisbourg, and on other occasions, so as to attract the notice and esteem of his general, who conferred on him the command of a company; and he fell in the pursuit of life, justly regretted, as one of the most accomplished and amiable young gentlemen in the service.

A very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the East-Indies, presented by Jaffer Ally Khan, Nabob of Bengal, to General Clive, who sent it to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq. and of which that gentleman had the honour to obtain his majesty's acceptance, is lodged in the Tower. It is called, in the Hindostan language a Shah Owl, and is even in that country esteemed as extraordinary rarity, there having been never known more than five in those parts, all which were procured for the said Nabob from the confines of Tartary. It is now in the Tower, attended by a domestic of the nobility, who was charged with the care of the bird.

In this month, as usual, the stormy weather has done great damage to the shipping, and on all the northern coasts of Europe, many vessels have been wrecked, and numbers of seamen unfortunately perished.

Addresses have been presented to his majesty this month, from the following places, &c.

breathing the same spirit of loyalty, gratitude and joy with those we have inserted:

Bristol, Lincoln, Lancaster, Coventry, Edinburgh, Richmond in Yorkshire, Barbadoes, New Jersey, Taunton, Exeter, Liverpool, Trinity College Dublin, Plymouth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Burgh of Irvine, Burgh of Ayr, Burgh of Ayr, Synod of Merse, Twissdale, York, King's Lynn, Chester, Hull, the lords and commons of Ireland, Oxford university, Cambridge, Bedford, Berwick upon Tweed, Glasgow, Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, Great Britain, and Nottingham.

County, October 29. One Wright, of Hinchley, with his servant, having been employed to sink a well, had proceeded to the depth of about 100 feet, at which time Wright himself being in, (with a rope fixed to him in the usual manner) and wanting more

help, ordered his servant to come down also, who, thinking it too dangerous, at first refused it; but the master persisting in his command, the young fellow at length complied: Just as he had reached the bottom, the earth fell in upon them, and smothered Wright; the young fellow was only covered up to his arms; assistance being at hand, it was proposed to fix a rope to him, and wind him up by the windlass; but this he rejected, telling them he stuck so fast, that an attempt of that kind would pull him limb from limb, and begged them to endeavour to give him relief by digging the earth away with spades; when, at that instant, another fall of earth happened, which put an end to his life.

The same day, at Longford, near this city, a boy and girl, about six years old each, playing in a sand-hole, the earth fell in and smothered them both.

Three houses were lately consumed by fire at Fern hill, near Market-dravton, in Shropshire.

Liverpool, October 26. On Monday last at Mr. James Wrigley master of the Golden-Lion inn in this town, was going into the cellar, he met with an odd accident: a large Norway rat being curious to taste an oyster that opened as usual at tide time, having put in his fore foot to catch the fish, the oyster immediately closed, and held the rat fast. Mr. Wrigley brought them up into the kitchen, where several hundred persons went to see them whilst they were alive.

By a fire at Grinden, 30 stacks of corn and hay were destroyed, damage 3000l.

Dublin, Nov. 1. On Monday the 29th ult. the two houses of parliament received the following message from his grace the lord lieutenant:

"B. E. D. F. O. R. D.

"Mr. secretary Pitt having, by his majesty's express command, acquainted me, by his letter, which I received on Friday the 29th instant, that it appears, by repeated most authentic intelligences, that France, far from desisting from her plan of invasion on account of the disaster that happened to her Toulon squadron, is rather more and more confirmed therein; and even instigated by despair itself, to attempt, at all hazards, the only resource she seems to think left her, for breaking, by such a diversion given us at home, the measures of England abroad, in prosecution of a war, which hitherto, by the blessing of god on his majesty's arms, opens, in all parts of the world, so unfavourable a prospect to the views of France. And Mr. secretary Pitt having added, on this subject, that there is a strong probability, in case the body of troops, consisting of 18000 men, under the command of the duke d'Aiguillon, assembled at Vannes, where more than sufficient transports for that number are actually prepared, and ready to receive them on board, should, as the season of the year is growing less favourable for cruising, be able to



to elude his majesty's squadrons, Ireland will not fail to be one of their objects.

I think it incumbent on me, in a matter of such high importance to the welfare of Ireland, to lay this intelligence before you. His majesty will not make any doubt, but that the zeal of his faithful protestant subjects in this kingdom will have been already sufficiently quickened by the repeated accounts, which have been received, of the dangerous designs of the enemy, and of their actual preparations in consequence, made at a vast expence, in order to invade the several parts of his majesty's dominions. And I have his majesty's commands to use my utmost endeavours to animate and excite his loyal people of Ireland to exert their well known zeal and spirit in support of his majesty's government, and in defence of all that is dear to them, by a timely preparation to resist and frustrate any attempts of the enemy to disturb the quiet, and shake the security of this kingdom.

I do, therefore, in the strongest manner, commend it to you, to manifest, upon this occasion, that zeal for the present happy establishment, and that affection for his majesty's person and government, by which this parliament, and this nation, have been so often distinguished." B.

The day after this message was sent to the parliament of Ireland, the honourable house of commons unanimously resolved "That an humble address be presented to his grace the lord lieutenant, to return his grace the thanks of this house, for the care and concern he has shewn for the safety of this nation, in having been pleased to communicate to us intelligence of so great importance; and to desire his grace to make the use of such means as shall appear to him to be most effectual, for the security and the defence of this kingdom; and to assure his grace, that this house will make good whatever expence shall be necessarily incurred thereby."

To which message his grace was pleased to return the following answer:

"I thank the house of commons for this great mark of the confidence which they have placed in me, with so much unanimity. They may be assured that I shall do every thing in my power for the defence and security of this kingdom, at this critical juncture; and that the measures to be taken shall be conducted with all possible economy."

Several of the bankers at Dublin, about this time, stop'd payment, owing to an inconsiderate hurry and run upon them, from an apprehension that some of the French troops would be landed on their coasts: But an association being entered into and signed by his grace the duke of Bedford, the lords spiritual and temporal, the speaker of the house of commons, the members thereof, the lord mayor, aldermen, merchants, and principal traders of Dublin, to support public credit, and take all bankers' notes in

payment, credit was soon restored, and all things quieted.

The Worcester, captain Teddiman; Prince George, captain Collins; Bombay Castle, captain Doveton, and the True-Briton, captain Crichton, are arrived at Kinsale, from the East-Indies, last from St. Helena.

Galway, Oct. 29. We have the greatest take of fish, particularly of heak and turbot, that has been known in the memory of the oldest man living in this town. It is thought, on a very moderate computation, that the number of the former taken last week, would freight a vessel of 60 tons, and were sold at 7d. per dozen the largest fish, while turbot, such as hath been often bought at a crown a-piece, were sold in our market last Saturday, from 8d. to 1s. per fish, and smaller ones in proportion.

Thurot, with his small squadron, having slip'd away from Dunkirk, caused great alarm on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, whilst it was uncertain which way he had bent his course, and several small squadrons were sent in pursuit of him. At length we heard that on the 26th of October, he arrived at Gottenburgh, in Sweden, where he is narrowly watched by our cruisers.

Captain Graystock's ship, one of the London traders, lying along-side of a Dutch man of war in the harbour of Rotterdam, some words happened between his crew and the man of war, whilst captain Graystock was on shore; and the captain of the man of war having sent his boat on board captain Graystock, took away one of his men; which captain Graystock being informed of, immediately went on board the Dutch man of war, and demanded the return of his man, and satisfaction for the insult; but instead of doing it, he struck captain Graystock, and said that was the treatment every Englishman deserved from a Dutchman. Upon which captain Graystock went to the Hague, and presented a memorial to Mr. York, which was by him laid before the states; and they ordered the Dutch captain immediately to return the man, and make captain Graystock every submission he required, except kneeling.

The last Dutch Greenland ship from Greenland, with one fish, was lost the instant near Gorcum, on the coast of Holland, but the crew were saved. Their fishery last season, in Greenland, amounted to 4000 fish, which produced 14,335 barrels of blubber. (See p. 598.)

Mr. Milbank as ambassador, and Mr. Popham as consul, with two men of war, are sailed from Gibraltar to Tetuan, to bring over the English captives lately deemed there.

New-York, Oct. 1. A letter from Albany dated Sept. 16th says, "General Gates on very briskly in rebuilding and enlarging Fort Ontario at Oswego, and in strengthening the lines, which extend from the lake quite to the lake; the whole of which is completed."



completed, will be capable of making as good a defence as any place in North America. We had two armed vessels on the lake Ontario; and another, to carry twenty guns, is building. The 20 pieces of cannon, taken off the New York battery, are sent to Oswego."

There has been a most dreadful fire at St. Pierre in the island of Martinico, whereby 200 houses were burnt.

Tickets drawn prizes of 100l. and upwards, in the present Lottery, to Nov. 24, inclusive. No. 58,368, 20,000l. — No. 11,305, 2000l. — No. 10,728, 2000l. — No. 6,128, 14,614, 17,737, 33,787, 52,529, 53,242, 55,065, 64,142, 1000l. each. — No. 5,194, 6,186 the first drawn ticket, 18,446, 18,457, 24,550, 41,689, 43,054, 44,773, 51,053, 64,679, 500l. each. — No. 3,071, 6,247, 7,939, 9,225, 9,256, 9,831, 10,938, 12,138, 14,558, 14,857, 17,186, 18,914, 20,251, 22,595, 23,433, 23,673, 23,806, 24,215, 25,102, 26,267, 29,300, 30,386, 30,492, 30,857, 32,525, 32,816, 34,738, 34,983, 36,764, 36,766, 36,994, 37,484, 38,337, 39,831, 41,040, 41,351, 43,333, 43,642, 43,877, 47,078, 48,416, 48,990, 51,620, 52,425, 52,198, 53,543, 54,384, 55,717, 56,085, 58,553, 59,053, 60,766, 61,662, 62,257, 62,399, and 63,159, 100l. each.

General Amherst returned to Crown Point, from his expedition to Isle Au Noix, on Lake Champlain (where M. Bourlemaqui was posted, with upwards of 3000 French regulars and irregulars, and 100 pieces of cannon) on Oct. 21, not being able to pass the lake, on account of tempests and storms: but the French had two vessels run ashore, a third taken, and the fourth they were expecting to have a good account of, as our vessels were not returned. [Of this expedition we shall give a full account in our next.]

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. **D**R. Taylor, physician in ordinary to his majesty, was married to Miss Mainwaring, a 10,000l. fortune.  
11. Dr. Charleton, of Bath, to Miss Wright, niece of the Lord Keeper.  
12. John Cooper, of Camberwell, in Kent, Esq., to Miss Bayntan.  
15. Dr. Fordyce, to Miss Lawford.  
Robert Johnson, Esq., to Miss O'Hara.  
Rev. Mr. Ring, to Miss Goldham.  
17. Dr. Dallowe, of Epsom, to Miss Stanopp.  
James Dawkins, Esq., to Lady Juliet Colyer, daughter of the earl of Portmore.  
The famous Hannah Snell, to a carpenter of Newbury, Berks.  
Nov. 8. Countess of Ashburnham, was delivered of a daughter.  
19. Lady Mary Oreathead, of a son.  
21. Lady Hyde, of a son.  
A labourer's wife, at Fahlun, in Sweden, delivered of four children.

#### DEATHS.

Oct. 29. **T**homas Rowney, Esq; member for Oxford, of an apopleckic fit.

30. Sir Gerard Napier, of North Critchill, in Dorsetshire, Bart.

Philip Pinckney, Esq; 50 years clerk of the securities, in the stamp-office.

Nov. 1. Sir Henry O'Neal, Bart. aged 85.

2. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knt. of the Bath, &c. and member for Leominster.

7. Mr. William Hocker, deputy keeper of the records in the Tower, aged 69. A gentleman of great integrity and learning.

Dr. Hody, an eminent physician, of a fit of the apoplexy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, of Chelsea, a lady of distinguished good sense and politeness.

Lady of Sir Sidney Meadows, knight-marshal.

11. Patrick Garden, Esq; a bencher of Grays-Inn.

John Hunt, Esq; high sheriff for Warwickshire, in 1746.

12. Brown Langrish, M. D. F. R. S. author of several physical tracts.

Alexander Prescott, of Thoby, in Essex, Esq;

Joseph Conway, of Broad Henbury, in Devonshire, Esq;

Mrs. Gore, wife of the commissary-general of the musters, at Bath.

Lady of the late baron Legge, seven weeks after her husband.

13. Right Hon. Henry Singleton, master of the rolls, in Ireland.

14. John Winde, of Twickenham, Esq; Christopher Metcalfe, Esq; a Portugal merchant.

Samuel Shephard, of Blisworth, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

19. Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart.

20. Mr. Styles, sen. late an eminent stationer, in King-street, Cheapside.

Richard Janeway, Esq; an eminent merchant.

21. Mr. Moses Lamego, an eminent Jew merchant, worth 100,000l.

On Sept. 24. Baron Wolfe, the British resident at Petersburg.

Lately. At Paris, lady dowager Aston, sister to the earl of Shrewsbury.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**Hitchall, Nov. 17. Daniel Letablere, D. D. was appointed dean of Team, in Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. John Hocking, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Lidford, in Devonshire.—Mr. Russel, to the rectory of Musbury, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Eldal, to the vicarage of Anstee, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Osborne, to the rectory of Staveley, in Derbyshire.



Derbyshire.—Dr. Stone, to the archdeaconry of Kells, in Ireland, worth 1200*l.* *per annum*.—Mr. Whitaker, to the vicarage of Mendham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Saam, to the rectory of Little Saxham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Kerich, to the vicarage of Tibenham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Pritchett, to the rectory of Richard's-Castle, in Herefordshire.—John North, M. A. to the rectory of Hawridge, in Bucks.—Samuel Freke, B. D. to the rectory of Admonbury, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Carter, to the livings of Coleshall and Horstead, in Norfolk.—George Bally, M. A. to the rectory of Monxton, in Hampshire.—Thomas Dean, B. A. to the vicarage of Priors-Haddon, in Wiltshire.—George Darby, LL. B. to the vicarage of Whitwell, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Barford, appointed a preacher at Whitehall.—Dr. Car, chaplain to the house of commons, in Ireland.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Pulter Forester, D. D. to hold the rectory of Cosgrave, in Northamptonshire, with the rectory of Gotchurst, Bucks.—To enable Richard Lewis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Buckerell, with the vicarage of Arpford, in Devonshire.—To enable William Spake, B. D. to hold the rectory of Dowliswake, with the vicarage of Curry, in Somersetshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**hitehall, Nov. 13. The king has been pleased to grant unto Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. alderman of the city of London, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to Thomas Fludyer, of the said city of London, Esq; brother to the said Sir Samuel Fludyer, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

St. James's, Nov. 27. His majesty was pleased to appoint William Henry Lyttelton, Esq; to be governor of Jamaica, in the room of George Haldane, Esq; deceased.—Thomas Pownall, Esq; to be governor of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton.—Francis Bernard, Esq; to be governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in the room of Mr. Pownall.—Thomas Boone, Esq; to be governor of New Jersey, in the room of Mr. Bernard.—William Bull, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of South Carolina.

Whitehall, Nov. 27. Thomas, earl of Kinnoul, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal.—Francis earl Brooke, created earl of Warwick.—Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; appointed keeper or master of the rolls, in Ireland, in the room of Henry Singleton, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.abolish  
Baron Lloyd was called to the degree of a serjeant at law.—Admiral Holmes was knighted.—Viscount Bateman, appointed steward of Leominster, in the room of Sir

C. H. Williams, deceased.—Sir James Dashwood, Bart. elected high steward of Oxford, in the room of the late Mr. Rowney.—Nathaniel Cole, Esq; one of the court of assistants, and Mr. John Partridge, clerk, of the stationers company.—John Luke Nicol, Esq; appointed pay-master to the forces in Nova Scotia.—Anthony Sawyer, Esq; cashier to the pay-office at Whitehall.—Mr. James Fitter, agent to the 36th and 56th regiments of foot; all in the room of Mr. Furye, deceased.—George Onslow, Esq; appointed captain in the 1st regiment of foot guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—Hon. George West, to be captain-lieutenant, with the same rank.

#### Alterations in the List of Parliament.

**D**over. Dr. Simpson, in the room of Hugh Valens Jones, Esq; preferred.

Northampton. Frederick Montague, Esq; in the room of his father, deceased.

Oxford. Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. in the room of Thomas Rowney, Esq; deceased.

#### B—E—T—S.

**N**ATHANIEL Huddard, of Saint Martin le Grand, distiller.

Richard Cobb Collett, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, scrivener.

Thomas Dawson, of St. Clement Danes, in Middlesex, merchant.

Thomas Marshall and John Winterbottom, both of Nottingham, hosiers and partners.

James Fincott, of Dursley, in Gloucestershire, innholder.

Theophilus Bent, of Warrington, corn-factor.

Edward Batchelor, of Tellisford, in Somersetshire, dealer in sheep.

Marcus Levi, jun. of London, merchant.

John Baldrey, of Norwich, innholder.

Michael Wills, of Bristol, linen-draper.

James Aldridge, of Westborne, in Sussex, dealer and chapman.

William Kenrick, of East Greenwich, in Kent, merchant.

George Strong, of St. John, Southwark, cooper.

Samuel Jepson, of London, merchant, (copartner with Thomas Jepson, of the island of Jamaica, merchant).

William Tichbourne and James Doughty, of the Poultry, woollen drapers.

William Taylor, of Staining-Lane, merchant.

Thomas Lamb, of Mugwell-Street, carpenter.

William Robins, of Medbury, in Devonshire, mercer and linen-draper.

Thomas Fielden, of Hundersfield, in Lancashire, clothier.

William Spence, of Ripon, in Yorkshire, common brewer.

Elizabeth Hyndes, of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.

Thomas Ridgate, of Gosport, merchant, copartner with Charles Child, of the same place.

Joseph Coxhead, of Leverton, in Berkshire, vintner.

Robert Key, of Manchester, chapman.

#### COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Saturday, August 29, 1799.

Amsterdam 36 1/2

Ditto at Sight 35 10

Rotterdam 36 2 1/2

Antwerp no Price.

Hamburg 36 10 1/2

Paris 1 Day's Date 40 1/2

Ditto, 6 Months 29 1/2

Bordeaux, 3 Days 29 1/2

Cadix 39 1/2



Madrid 39.  
 Bilbao 38 1/2.  
 Leghorn 48 1/2.  
 Genoa 47 1/2.  
 Venice 50 1/2.  
 Lisbon 52. 5d. 1/2 a 1/2.  
 Porto 50. 5d. 1/2.  
 Dublin 9 a 1/2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE French and allied armies upon the Lahn, still remain in the same situation, the former at Gießen and the latter at Corfdorff. The marshal duke of Broglie is returned from Paris, and has taken upon him the command of the French army, whereupon marshals Contades and d'Etrees have retired, and several other general officers must do the same, as their commissions are anterior to Broglie's. On the 14th a detachment of 300 French, attacked a small party of the allies posted upon the bridge of Oberlimb, consisting of only 20 hunters and 40 grenadiers of general Wangenheim's corps, under the command of lieutenant de Thun. The hunters who made the out-guard, upon the approach of the enemy retired to the grenadiers, and with both M. de Thun attacked the enemy so briskly, that he obliged them to retire, with the loss of seven killed and several wounded; for which brave action prince Ferdinand made him an handsome present. And on the 23d. ult. colonel Luckner attacked a strong post which the French had at Niederbrechen, to cover their convoys of forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a lieutenant colonel, major, two captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior officers and private men, and taking an officer and 71 men prisoners, together with 99 horses, and 112 waggons loaded with forage.

From both these armies several detachments have lately been sent, from the French to reinforce the army of M. d'Armentieres at Dorsten in Westphalia, and from the allies to reinforce that under general Imhoff employed in the blockade of Munster; and as the former durst not venture to attack the latter, the blockade, after the arrival of some heavy artillery from England and from the allies, was turned into a formal siege, which began the 16th and was carried on so briskly, that the city was surrendered on the 21st inst.

From Saxony we hear that the Austrian general Haddick has been arrested and imprisoned, being accused of having had it in his power to have prevented the junction of prince Henry of Prussia with the generals Finck and Wunsch. The prince after that junction took up his first camp at Seidla, which was naturally strong, but being in danger there of having his communication with Torgau cut off by the Austrians, he moved from thence on the 16th inst.

to a strong camp near that city, by which and the river Elbe his left flank was covered, as his right was by a wood, and along great part of his front, there was an impassible morass. Here he remained until the 4th inst. when we had the following account as published in our Gazette of the 10th.

On the 14th past general Rebentisch was detached by prince Henry, to Duben, a small town upon the Mulda, as well in order to observe the motions of the enemy from Enlenberg to Leipzick, as to watch the rear of our camp, in case the enemy should attempt to get behind, and cut off our communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Austrians had pushed a strong party thro' the woods behind our right, and got possession of Voglesang, some other villages, and the small town of Dommitzsch, by which means our camp was entirely surrounded, having the Elbe on the left, and the Austrian posts on the other three sides at Belgeren, Scheldau, Rochwitz, and Dommitzsch, at which last place Duc d'Artemberg commanded a body of about 16000 men. His royal highness thereupon ordered general Finck's corps, which was in the rear of our camp, to march towards Voglesang, from whence the Austrians were drove, after a smart cannonade of several hours, and some firing of small arms; and general Finck was left in that post. On the 26th his royal highness (who found it impracticable to dislodge the enemy from Dommitzsch, without great loss of men) detached, in the evening, general Wunsch, with six battalions and some cavalry, across the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by general Rebentisch's corps, which had retired to that place from Duben upon the approach of the Austrians.

On the 27th and 28th nothing material passed; only some Prussian generals were sent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance, as if his royal highness intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw M. Daun's principal attention to that quarter.

Early in the morning on the 29th Duc d'Artemberg decamped from Dommitzsch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretsch, but upon perceiving the van of general Wunsch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed in order of battle. General Wunsch (whose whole force, joined to general Rebentisch's, did not exceed 5000 men) posted himself with some dragoons and hussars, on two rising grounds, and waited till the arrival of his infantry with the artillery. He then began to cannonade the Austrian corps, which, during all this time never attacked or attempted to dislodge him. The enemy was thrown into confusion, and has suffered greatly by the cannonade, which lasted almost the whole day, and his royal highness has taken 1200 prisoners, amongst whom are lieutenant



nant general Gemmingen, who commanded the rear guard, and 20 officers of lesser note. The Austrians have likewise lost in the action some cannon, a great part of their tent, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His royal highness had joined general Finck's corps at Voglesang about eight o'clock the same morning, in consequence of a plan that had been concerted for the attack upon Duc d'Arenberg's detachment, which was to have been made by general Finck's corps in front, whilst another body was to endeavour to intercept their retreat, if they attempted it through the woods; but the Austrians had decamped from Dommitzsch, and instead of pursuing their first design of occupying Pretsch, had, upon meeting general Wunsch's corps, resolved to march to Duben, and there to pass the Mulda.

General Finck marched on the 30th to Duben, where more prisoners were taken; so that the whole number is said now to amount to 1500: The loss on our side is very inconsiderable. Gen. Finck could follow the enemy no farther, on account of a strong reinforcement which was sent them.

This morning at two o'clock, marshal Daun decamped in the most private manner, directing his march towards Strehla. As soon as it was perceived, lieutenant general Ziethen was detached after him; and it is hoped he will make some prisoners. Many deserters came in this afternoon. General Wunsch has marched from Duben, and taken possession of Eulenburg, which the Austrian detachment abandoned last night; and general Wasserleben, has this day occupied Belgern, to which place (or perhaps to Strehla) it is supposed the army will march to-morrow; but his royal highness has sent for the heavy artillery from Magdeburg. We have received accounts, that general Hullen marched on the 26th or 27th past from Sapienthall, with 18 battalions and 30 squadrons, towards Saxony; was at Moska on the 31st; and yesterday at Spremberg, with his van guard at Hoyerwerda.

The army of the empire, consisting of 22,000 men, is encamped at Muhlberg.

Our late advices about the combined army of Russians and Austrians are very uncertain, some say that on the 25th ult. it quitted the camp at Hernstad, and retired towards Bojanow in Poland; whereupon the king of Prussia left part of his army upon the order under general Itzenplitz, and marched with the rest to join his brother prince Henry at Torgau, where he arrived the 6th inst. whereas other advices say that the combined army, after marching a little way into Poland had returned, and was marching towards Breslaw.

The Swedish army in Pomerania, began to retire as soon as they heard of general Manteuffel's advancing towards them, with a small body of Prussian troops; so that nothing has happened but a few inconsiderable skirmishes; and as the latter has since

been reinforced, the former seem, by the last accounts, to be returning to their usual winter quarters in Stralsund and the isle of Rugen.

The Dutch have lately shewn a remarkable piece of partiality towards the French, who had brought a great number of cannon, cannon ball, and other warlike stores from the Baltick and landed them at Amsterdam, intending to carry them by the canals of Holland and Flanders. This our minister opposed as being contrary to their neutrality, and a passage was for some time refused; but upon a memorial from the French minister, the states general have granted them a pass-port; and notwithstanding the strongest remonstrances made by our minister, they have been carried through Holland, by inland water carriage to Flanders. A new method by which our enemies may be furnished with all sorts of naval and warlike stores, without its being possible for us to intercept them.

The French court have lately stopt payment of the following public debts, viz 1. The three kinds of rents created on the posts. 2. Those constituted upon the chest of redemptions. 3. The coupons of bills on the same chest. 4. Those of the two royal lotteries. 5. The reimbursement of bills drawn to bearer on the same chest. 6. The bills of the the two royal lotteries. 7. The rents created on the two sols per pound of the tenth penny. 8. The reimbursement of the capitals of rents. 9. The payment of bills dischargeable in nine years, known under the name of annuities. 10. Those of the new actions on the benefit of the farms. 11. All the bills drawn by the colonies upon the government, amounting to 133,000l. sterling. And 12. All the capitals borrowed for the marine by annuities at Marseilles. And as a further supply for the present public expence, his most christian majesty, the whole royal family, and many of the nobility, have sent their plate to be melted down and coined into specie. They have likewise, by chance, just got a large supply, for about the end of last month died at Paris, M. Castanier, the oldest director of their India company, possessed of upwards of 1,791,000l. sterling in specie, besides above an hundred lordships in land; and the French government, it may be supposed will borrow the specie, whether his nephew and heir will or no.

On the 17th ult. Don Carlos, formerly king of the Two Sicilies, now king of Spain, landed at Barcelona, with his queen and royal family, except Don Ferdinand his son, whom he declared king of the Two Sicilies, before he left Naples.

## THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE

for November, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. A Discourse upon the Intermediate State. Fox.

SEAMON



SERMONS.

2. The Signs of the Times, &c. By Mr. Bulkley, pr. 6d. Noon.
3. By Dr. Gill, pr. 6d. Keith.
4. Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Bradbury, pr. 6d. Buckland.
5. By the late Mr. Harvey, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

POETICAL.

6. Daphnis and Menalcas: A Pastoral, sacred to the Memory of General Wolfe, pr. 1s. Dodsley. [There is much of the natural and poetical in this pastoral, and tho' the strictness of criticism might find fault with some things in it; yet few detached poems, warbled in this our day, have appeared to us to have more Merit.]

7. A Monody, on the Death of General Wolfe, pr. 1s. Thrush.—[We know too much of the unhappiness of many youths, who are cursed with a singing in the head, which they mistake for a poetical genius, to wonder at such a monody's being written: But we are greatly amazed, that a Bookseller could be found who would print it.]

8. Triumph in Death, &c. exemplified in the Death of General Wolfe, pr. 6d. Thrush.—[We believe written by the same most tuneful bard as the above. The writer is as extraordinary a divine as he is a Poet too. Who would have imagined that the Almighty ever adored any of his creatures? e. g. Distinguish'd 'mongst th' illustrious sons of Fame,

To deathless praise the god-like hero  
Ne'er shall my muse cease to extol his name,  
Whom God in heav'n, whom men on earth ador'd.

We hope, for his own sake, and the sake of Mr. Thrush, however, that his Muse will be somewhat more modest, and, as the season for such productions is approaching, employ herself rather in the service of the bellmen of this metropolis.]

9. The Descent of Cæsar on Britain. A Poetical Essay, pr. 6d. Davey and Law.—[In blank verse, not very harmonious, however, though pretty well larded with epithets from Milton, &c. It might as well, with some alteration, have been made a prose essay.]

10. The Prusliad: An heroic Poem. Written by Major Gordon, pr. 1s. 6d. Burd.—[After the King of Prussia has expressed satisfaction at this poem, and, as a mark of his benevolence, ordered the Author 200 crowns, we must not venture to criticise it. Besides, it may be dangerous, for we know, to anger a military Poet.]

11. High Life below Stairs. A Farce of 12 Acts, pr. 1s. Newbery.—[The Design of this little piece, is to ridicule the folly and extravagance which young gentlemen give into, of keeping a great number of servants merely for pomp and parade; and to expose and abash those servants who abuse the confidence and trust reposed in them by their master, and either squander his money, or squander his property

among their dissolute companions. Lovel, a young West-Indian of great fortune, is informed, by his friend Mr. Froome, that he is cheated by his servants, and, on receiving an anonymous letter, which is found to be written by an honest servant of Froome's, determines to disguise himself like a country boy, and be an eye-witness of their behaviour. He contrives to be introduced into his own house, and there sees the roguery, drunkenness, and extravagance of his servants, especially of one in whom he most confided; and at the same time is agreeably surprized with the honesty of another of his servants whom he held in no esteem. The visitors whom Lovel finds with his servants, being domesticks to persons of quality, all take the titles of their masters, &c. and affect the manners of high life.]

12. Low Life above Stairs: A Farce, pr. 1s.—[A scandalous, obscene production, without wit or humour: And we hope, for the honour of human nature, that no wretches exist from whom such characters could be drawn.]

13. A Poem on the Birth-Day of the Prince of Wales. By T. Morey, pr. 1s. Cade.

14. The Double Disappointment. A Farce, pr. 1s. Noble.

15. The Young Psalm Singer's complete Guide, pr. 3s. Crowder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Further Animadversions on the Conduct of a late Noble Commander, &c. pr. 1s. Griffiths.—[This is a Reply to the Answer to a Letter to a late Noble Commander. By the Author of the Two Letters (see p. 58.) It is, indeed, a very masterly reply, and tho' we will not take upon us to decide, as to the merits of the argument, we must believe the letter writer to be a better reasoner, and a better man, than his antagonist, whom he has declined to imitate, in his scurrilous and abusive declamations.]

17. The Soliloquy of M. Belleisle, &c. pr. 1s. Seymour.—[By a recapitulation of the events of the war, unfortunate to France, by here and there an allusion to the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan; by a plentiful sprinkling of the exclamatory Helas! and by here and there a satirical sting at some of the late ministers, is this piece, with the additional aid of a large letter, ek'd out to the price of a round shilling. However, we will give a little extract from it, as it contains an anecdote not commonly known, and which we hope may be credited. "The earl of Chesterfield invited the d— of N— to a dinner, when he ordered the largest joints of beef, veal, and pork, with garden-stuff and peas to be got ready. These, said his lordship, are all your dinner. I can afford no better, and assure you these dishes are more wholesome than any other."



18. Observations on the Duty of an Attorney and Solicitor. Addressed more especially to young Practisers of the Law, pr. 9d. or 2s. per doz. Ward.—[It would be much for the publick good and the interest of individuals, if every young attorney were to make this excellent little manual, his vade mecum, and were inspir'd by the sentiments it conveys. The practice of the law would then, indeed, be truly honourable, and would be free from those very many and too well grounded censures, which the behaviour of the generality of attorneys has given occasion for.]

19. A Dialogue between General Wolfe and the Marquis of Montcalm in the Elysian Fields, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.—[We look'd upon this little piece, at first, as a well meant detail, by way of dialogue between the two departed chiefs, of the politics and mistakes on both sides, and an encomium on the glorious measures that have gain'd us our present superiority over the French; but, at length, behold! the writer aims at wit, and makes Wolfe, like Falstaff, exclaim against honour and glory, which put a period to his life, and to say that he "should prefer the company of a pretty girl and some bottles of French wine, to all such stuff." In this opinion Montcalm joins with him, and the whole concludes with some smart sarcasms on the principal officers, who have foolishly lost their lives in their country's cause.]

20. A Narrative of certain particular Facts, which have been misrepresented relative to the Conduct of Mr. Bromfield, &c. pr. 2s. Doddsley.—[Mr. Bromfield was called, by Mr. Aylett, surgeon and apothecary of Windsor, and at the desire of Mr. Howard, surgeon of Eton, to attend Mr. Benwell of Eton, who had forced the lower extremity of the tibia thro' the ligament of the joint. They jointly agreed that nothing but amputation of the limb could be attempted. Mr. Howard, who was Mr. Benwell's family surgeon, desired Mr. Bromfield would perform the operation, if Mr. Benwell consented. It appeared to Mr. Bromfield that Mr. Benwell was Mr. Howard's patient, and Mr. Benwell soon after signified, by a servant, his desire that Mr. Bromfield should do it. Mr. Aylett, thought himself injured by this preference given to Mr. Bromfield, and, to compromise matters, they all three performed different parts in the operation. Many altercations happened between them afterwards, on Mr. Aylett's thinking an injurious slight put upon him. They were, at length, made friends to all appearance, and seemingly to Mr. Aylett's satisfaction, by the intervention of several of their acquaintance, and some very humane concessions of Mr. Bromfield, which seem'd the most effects of his friendship and tenderness. However, it appears, after this, that Mr. Aylett, very disingenuously, made many attacks upon Mr. Bromfield's reputation,

which made the publication of the facts contained in this narrative necessary, in vindication of his injured character. In our opinion Mr. Bromfield has clear'd himself, like a gentleman and a man of honour, and we cannot imagine what answer Mr. Aylett will return; for he must be well aware no argument, like matter of fact is.]

21. Of the Ends of Society. By Fettiplace Bellers, Esq; pr. 6d. Richardson.—[This subject Mr. Bellers has digested into heads or branches. His reasoning seems clear and his method ingenious.]

22. A Plain and easy Treatise of Vulgar Arithmetick. By R. Shepherd, 12mo. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

23. The Traveller's Director, pr. 6s. Stevens.

24. An Answer to the Letter to Dr. Wessel, pr. 6d. Scott.

25. An Account of the Expedition to the West Indies, &c. by Capt. Gardner, pr. 1s. Stuart. [See p. 582.]

26. The True Mentor, pr. 4s. 6d. Coote.—[A translation from the French, and abounds with many useful observations and directions.]

#### ENTERTAINMENT.

27. The History of some of the Patients, in the Magdalen House, as supposed to be related by themselves, pr. 6s. Rivington and Doddsley.—[The design of these volumes appears to be so kind and so compassionate, and the work so well executed, that we wish, with the author, that those who seldom read any thing of greater importance than novels, "may thereby be warned against giving way to the emotions of vanity; indulging the first step of indiscretion; or suffering their good principles to be erased by the dissolute or careless practices of others." Perhaps we may give some further account of these volumes hereafter.]

28. The Adventures of a Rake. By R. Lewis, a vol. pr. 6s. Withy.—[Mr. Lewis, who peregrinated, in the character of an orator, and drank, whor'd and gam'd, on purpose to have the pleasure of writing his adventures, as he tells us, submits his work to the concomitant attributes, good nature and good sense. We must, in return, acquaint him, that it requires the greatest abundance of the former to support the reading it, and that, by the latter, it must be absolutely condemned, for obscenity, nonsense and folly.]

29. Agenor and Ismena, or the War of the Tender Passions. From the French a vol. pr. 6s. Cooke.—[This work is of the same texture, with the generality of French novels, very romantick and wild, and yet abounds with lively remarks, and pertinent reflections.]

We acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of a Letter, dated Cornhill, Oct. 24th which has our attention paid to it. The Letter of Susannicus, and many other curious Pieces, next.

[The Bill of Mortality also, in our next.]